FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

Hijacking Crisis — Amal sources disclosed that the 37 passengers are being kept in three locations in Beirut, noting that they include a group of Americans with "Jewish sounding names" who were taken off the aircraft by Hezbollah militia the night of 14 June, according to AFP. However, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri told Vienna television in a 20 June interview that none of the hostages have Jewish names, dismissing such reports as "propaganda." Birri also responded positively to the Swiss Government's offer of assistance, expressing approval of proposals for exchanging the hostages for Israel's Shi'ite prisoners on Swiss territory, Beirut radio reported. As for the United States, which is "more royalist than the king," Birri said the Americans should be "less royalist than Israel" and enter into "direct contacts" to secure the release of the 'Atlit detainees.

In Israel, ITIM cited Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement of support and admiration for President Reagan's refusal to capitulate to terrorism, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Mainz ZDF Television that he accepts and agrees with the U.S. position, voicing his "personal assessment" that Israel must make no concessions to terrorism. Citing intelligence sources in London, Israel's DAVAR reported that the hijacking of the TWA jet was planned by Iran and approved by Syria.

Other Developments — Sunni groups organized a general strike in West Beirut 21 June to protest Shi'ite domination, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party are preparing a joint force to purge the area of "hostile" groups, according to an Amal source cited by the radio.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni contended in his 'Id al-Fitr address that the 14 June Jerusalem Day demonstrations in Iran were a "slap in the face" for foreign analysts who have propagated the notion that the Iranian people are tired of the war with Iraq. He did not refer to the Beirut hijacking in his speech, which was broadcast by Tehran radio. Meanwhile, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani left for Libya after meeting with Khomeyni, announcing that his talks with the Libyan leader will cover Lebanese and regional issues, according to IRNA.

As for the war, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi warned that Iran will bombard Iraqi cities nonstop if Iraq resumes its attacks on Iranian residential areas, IRNA reported.

Al-Asad in Moscow

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad concluded his working visit to the USSR but will spend 2 days of rest in the outskirts of Moscow, Damascus radio reported.

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Palestinians in Beirut Camps Send 'Arafat Cable

JN201843 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The field command of the Palestinian fighters defending Palestinian camps in Beirut has sent a congratulatory cable to brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. The cable included an assertion that the camps are determined to remain steadfast under the harshest circumstances to prevent the conspiratorial parties from achieving their objectives against Palestinian existence in Lebanon. The cable asserted that the masses in the camps are in complete solidarity with their heroic fighters and that there is no chance of splitting the unity between the camps' inhabitants and defenders.

The cable says that morale is very high and that everyone pledges to Palestine to remain steadfast until victory, God willing.

Voice of PLO Comments on Damascus Cease-Fire Pact

Attempts To Circumvent PLO

JN201939 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1540 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A declaration or agreement of what is termed national reconciliation was announced in Damascus the day before yesterday to solve what is termed the camps problem. The agreement was reached under the patronage of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and in the presence of the so-called Salvation Front, Amal movement, and the Lebanese National Democratic Front. As we pointed out earlier, the agreement consists of 13 points. Our radio's political editor comments on this agreement as follows:

First, this agreement is a direct attempt to circumvent the PLO as the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian people wherever they may be by enforcing new leadership on the Palestinians, albeit on paper.

Second, this agreement is also an attempt to circumvent the Cairo agreement, a historic document which no side, whether Palestinian, Arab, or even Lebanese, has the right to cancel or circumvent because it is an accomplishment that was approved by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, the Palestinian national councils, and the Arab summits.

Third, whoever reads between the lines will notice a deliberate attempt by the authors of this agreement to instigate Palestinian infighting in the camps after the Palestinians, who have closed their ranks under the slogan of defending the camps, have succeeded in inflicting a great defeat on Amal, the 6th Brigade, and all the other attacking forces.

Furthermore, the agreement clearly provides for withdrawing heavy and light weapons. This means depriving the camps of any effective weapons while they are facing a forest of arms in the hands of militias that are mostly hostile to these camps and express this hostility by starting wars and conflicts in and around the camps from time to time.

The proposed formula concerning an alliance with Amal in facing the Zionist enemy shows that Damascus is eager to remove the stain of shame on Amal and on itself. Amal has committed its massacres in accordance with a plan that was agreed upon by the Syrian regime, the United States, and the Zionist enemy. Therefore, the attempt in the agreement to present Amal as the ally of any Palestinian force can only be an attempt to remove the stain of shame.

It was clear during the announcement of this agreement on Syrian television yesterday that those who attended that meeting under the patronage of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam looked as though they meekly submitted to the Syrian regime's will.

At any rate, we would like to underscore the following facts:

1. The enforcement of the cease-fire, the withdrawal of the attacking forces — whether Amal or the 6th Brigade — lifting the siege on the camps, and considering humanitarian issues is an obvious, natural right for the masses of our people in the camps. We insist on our masses enjoying this right without being blackmailed for political, security, or military reasons.

2. The PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the leader of their struggle. This is a fact that we are trying to assert internationally. Therefore, we reject any formula that undermines this fact whether under a Syrian, or Israeli veil.

3. No matter how it tries to pose as the savior, the Damascus regime remains essentially responsible for the massacres that took place in the camps. It is also responsible for anything that may befall these camps in the future. This is because the Amal movement is absolutely loyal to the Damascus regime. The Damascus regime is also closely linked to the Lebanese authority and its army which was greatly involved in the camp massacres.

These facts make it abundantly clear that the Palestinian camps in Lebanon will not surrender their arms. These include both heavy and light arms. The camps do not want these arms to [words indistinct], to achieve political gains, or strengthen their influence in Lebanon or in the Lebanese equation, but to defend themselves against the Amal movement and others who have declared that their objective is to annihilate the Palestinian people and to expel them from Lebanon. What happened to the hijacked Jordanian airliner and the declared conditions for the release of its passengers is categorical proof of that.

Cease-Fire Viewed as 'Truce'

JN202021 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In principle, none of the Palestinians is against the cease-fire in the Beirut camps. Needless to say, Palestinians in general, and the inhabitants of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah

camps in particular, are the targets of the war. Therefore, they are the party that is most interested in ending the fighting, saving their wounded, feeding their heroes, and removing the destruction around them.

At the same time, however, Palestinians in general, and the inhabitants of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah in particular, do not want their lives to be held for ransom. Had they wanted that, they would not have fought in the first place. They would have raised the white flag a month ago and surrendered their necks to the knife of the Amal leadership and the Ba'abda army and the decision of Hafiz al-Asad.

Therefore, Palestinians will not surrender their arms to their hangmen. And since Hafiz al-Asad and his Lebanese tools want to kill the armed, militant Palestinians, the situation in the camps will remain unchanged. The war will continue despite the desire for cease-fire. In fact, the war will expand to include other camps, especially in the south. What is happening today is simply that Hafiz al-Asad has issued his order to Nabih Birri and the Ba'abda army to stop the attack for outside political reasons. These reason have absolutely nothing to do with a change in the plans of the Damascus regime and its tools.

It is of course important and useful to exploit the truce declared by Hafiz al-Asad in order to remove the wounded from the camps. It is also important and useful for the Palestinians in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah to exploit this truce in order to take a breather. However, under no circumstances must they believe that the equation governing the camp war has changed. This warning is essential if we are to understand the general course of the plan based on the Murphy-Al-Asad agreement, and if we are to continue to cofront this plan, which does not only seek to disarm the Palestinians, but also to begin a new Palestinian exodus from southern Lebanon and Beirut.

Regarding the camp war in Beirut, we must be careful of the Syrian regime's intimation that a Palestinian side has signed an agreement in the name of the camps and that it can implement this agreement. Believing such an intimation will only split the unity that manifested itself during the battle and that was reflected on the entire Palestinian arena. As long as Damascus' designs remain the same, and so long as Damascus' tools are ready to carry out these designs, Palestinians in general, and the heroes of the Beirut camps in particular, must adhere to their golden rule that what their enemy cannot obtain by force, they cannot obtain by deception.

Palestinian Forces Conduct Military Operations

Qiryat Qat Operation

JN201739 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Statement by military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces — read by announcer]

[Text] One of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the main conflict arena, yesterday set off an explosive charge electronically near an industrial plant in Qiryat Qat in the southern part of occupied Palestine. The explosion caused heavy material damage and killed or injured several Zionists.

The enemy radio reported the incident, but did not disclose the losses. The radio said that enemy forces rushed to the scene, carried out a large-scale search campaign, and detained a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their complicity in the operation.

Golan Heights Operation

GF202000 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Statement by military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces — read by announcer]

[Text] On 19 June, one of our combat groups inside the occupied territories conducted operations against specified targets in the Golan Heights.

Implementing the instructions given to them and despite all the security measures and precautions taken in the area, the group was able to place several mines on military routes. Following this operation, the members of this group left the area successfully.

On 20 June, a vehicle traveling on one of the mined roads detonated a mine, destroying the vehicle and wounding its driver. Consequently, enemy troops beseiged the area and began an extensive combing operation searching for our revolutionaries in adjacent areas.

Revolution till victory.

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Calls for Support of Iraq

GF201100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Jun (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* called in its editorial today for placing "Gulf and Arab capabilities at the service of Iraq vis-a-vis the increase of the Iranian threat." The paper said: "support for Iraq now exceeds the scope of fraternal support and has become a pan-Arab duty tantamount to holy war." Commenting on the lastest Iranian offensive against Iraq, the paper said: "This offensive bears more than one meaning and has more than one aim. Every time Iraq demonstrates goodwill and responds to the will of peace, Tehran expands the scope of the war." The paper added: "The repeated Iranian offensives over several years have recently given definite proof that these offensives are not aimed at Iraq alone, but that Iran looks with greed toward all the GCC countries in order to control them."

SAUDI ARABIA

Expected Arab Gulf Moves To End War Analyzed

GF201554 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jun 85

["News Analyses" by Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf]

[Text] God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you. Recent reports have said that an Arab Gulf move on the Gulf arena might be made after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr holidays. WAKH has reported that the expected Arab Gulf move will be on the highest level to confront the challenges that have resulted from the region's current circumstances. These reports come in concomitance with a number of indications enabling us to expect such a political move which will precede the GCC ministerial meeting at the beginning of next month. Foremost of these indications are the statements issued by the GCC states' higher political circles aimed at confronting the challenges that have emerged because of the region's current circumstances.

Along with these confirmed indications of a possible Arab Gulf move, the Arab world, and regional circles in particular, will respond to the GCC efforts for solving the problems facing the Arab world and the Gulf region in particular. These efforts also will be aimed at paving the way for effective Arab solidarity, and security and stability for the Gulf region which has been suffering from war calamities for more than 57 months. The talk about expected intensive conta[illegible] on the highest level concerning current regional issues, including the Iraq -Iran dispute, coincides with a report by WAKH. This report said that these contacts, aimed at finding a solution to this conflict, will be made to coincide with an Iranian move on ending the war with Iraq. Foreign diplomatic circles in Tehran have said that this move carries within it a waiving by Iran of some conditions which it has frequently reiterated. This trend was announced yesterday by Iranian Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to foreign diplomats in Tehran, proposing the formation of an international court to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Conditional connection between the expected Gulf Arab move and the Iranian trend has not been planned at all. However, the Iranian trend toward a compromise solution to end the war with Iraq has probably brought about an impression of a change in the Iranian stand that might help toward the relaxation of the crisis. The (?organized) Arab Gulf move which will precede the GCC ministerial meeting will primarily concentrate on the task of GCC security and political coordination; this is the main topic on the agenda of the next GCC ministerial session. Howver, the aspirations of Arab circles for integrating the Arab Gulf efforts with the goal of Arab solidarity have made observers opine on the possibility of benefiting from the Arab Gulf move at this stage. The Arab nation is passing through a difficult period and trying to regain its breath to solve its accumulated problems; these problems are represented by Arab League preparations for holding a new session within the framework of its emergency meetings to discuss topics headed by the emergency Arab summit. Because this emergency session has been postponed for some days, observers have been made to speculate on the possibility of a connection between the preparation of a suitable atmosphere for rendering successful the Arab meetings and moves aimed at bolstering Arab solidarity. The most important of these Arab moves is the Arab Gulf move.

PDRY

DPRK Vice President Stops Over in Aden 20 Jun

GF201346 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK vice president, stopped over at Aden International Airport en route to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He was received by brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry; the Yemeni- Korean Friendship Committee; and Myong Chang-son, DPRK ambassador in Aden.

Comrade Pak Song-chol held a short meeting with brother Staff Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar. During his meeting they reviewed friendly bilateral relations, especially relations between YSP and WPK. Brother 'Ali 'Antar and Pak Song-chol expressed satisfaction over the developing relations between the two friendly parties. The two sides affirmed the determination of the two countries to further widen and develop bilateral relations according to the friendship and cooperation treaty signed last year.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar reiterated the PDRY's support for the DPRK people in their struggle to unite their homeland on peaceful and democratic principles, and for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from southern Korea.

The DPRK delegation was seen off by Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar.

Interior Minister on Terrorism, Security Measures

NC202221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has declared that secret movements by certain elements, which are accomplished underground and in darkness, are under the surveillance of the security organizations responsible for keeping track of and pursuing such elements. These organizations are very familiar with the elements in question, and with the parties that prod, support, and stand behind them.

In an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, the interior minister said that the ministry is working to uncover such secret movements and to liquidate them [tasfiyataha], because secret activities lack legitimacy and are evidence of evil intentions. Ahmad Rushdi added that the Egyptian security bodies are acting to strengthen cooperation and integration in exchanging information and monitoring the activities of international terrorist organizations, both with their counterparts in other Arab countries and in other international spheres.

'Extremist' Efforts To Impose Shari'a Criticized

PM200901 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 15 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Chief Editor Ibrahim Sa'dah: "The 'Great' Rulers and Their 'Islamic' Dreams"]

[Excerpts]Some people in Egypt think they are more Islamic than all other Muslims and more eager to implement the Shari'a than all the ulema, all the scholars, and all the jurists. They imagine that they have a divine authority to fight everyone who opposes them, be brutal to everyone who disagrees with them, brand as infidels everyone who tries to guide them, and attack everyone who proves them wrong.

It is easy for these people to issue decisions withdrawing the Islamic faith from anyone who tries to question their views, declarations, and beliefs. Many honorable ulema have been attacked by this minority simply because they criticized its attitude, rejected its slogans, and doubted its demands. Many citizens have been called unpatriotic and defamed simply because they rejected its prevarications and resisted the terrorism which it tried to unjustly impose on them.

The new thing about this extremist minority is that it has found a weapon with which it thinks it can intimidate everyone. That weapon is the Shari'a. The extremist few have requested immediate enforcement of the Shari'a as if our country does not follow that Shari'a, as if the Egyptian laws are not mainly based on and derived from the Shari'a as the main source of all legislation, as if the Egyptian Islamic state uses Islam as a slogan but does not implement it or as a front that nobody pays attention to, as if the religion observed by all classes of the Egyptian people is false, misled, and misleading, and as if the millions who fill the mosques day and night, who gather around their television sets to hear the sermons of Shaykh Mitwalli al-Sha'rawi, who rush to acquire religious duties, are most detached from religion, its laws, and its teachings.

That is not true at all. The millions of Muslims are not against the Shari'a. Not a single government official is opposed to its enforcement. There is not one legislator who does not take the Shari'a well into consideration when legislating or promulgating laws. If there are laws that are inconflict with the Shari'a then they should be purified and that is precisely why the People's Assembly formed a committee to accomplish that mission which is what it is doing now.

Nothing satisfies the extremists, however. They throw rash accusations at everyone. They accuse the government of instructing the committee to indefinitely postpone its deliberations, recommendations, and draft laws. They accuse the NDP, which is the majority party in the people's assembly, of joining in the process of putting the "brakes" on and preventing the enforcement of the Shari'a. They even accuse the opposition in the People's Assembly of being a party to this plot of the government and of the NDP simply because opposition leader and Wafdist Deputy Counsellor Mumtaz Nassar said that nobody opposes the Shari'a and expressed understanding of the methods of the special committee charged with purging our laws of everything which contradicts our Shari'a.

The extremists want the People's Assembly to convene, abolish all Egyptian laws, and enforce the Shari'a the very next day.

What is really astonishing is that the extremist few hail and praise what was done in Iran and Sudan by those whom they consider to be their idols. The extremists in our country maintain that the state of Iran has managed to create an Islamic society which should be an example for all Islamic nations to follow and that the Iranian Government did not hesitate for one moment when it abolished its laws and enforced what it thought was the Shari'a as soon as the shah's regime was toppled and an Islamic republic was declared in its place. What, they ask, prevents the abolition of our laws and enforcement of the Shari'a here, which would spare our people the pain awaiting them in heaven, just as the Iranian people have been spared recently? They make nothing at all of the Iranian people's present and past sufferings, not as a result of the Shari'a but of the terrorism exercised by the Iranian rulers in the name of Islam and the Shari'a.

Some of what is said of the current regime in Iran could be said of the former regime in Sudan where the situation deteriorated at an alarming scale, where corruption spread everywhere, where the Sudanese people were hungry despite the country's natural resources which remained unexploited and despite the flow of loans and aid, and where the Shari'a was suddenly enforced in the worst possible manner which bore no resemblance whatever to the tolerant Shari'a. They chopped off the hands of the petty thieves who stole to eat and to feed their children and left the big thieves who had immunity against the Shari'a and the law. They flogged people who were accused maliciously by their rivals after sham investigations and suspicion. They made people pay for things they had whispered privately or had never even said. They banned gatherings, abolished unions, and cut off the tongues and stilled the pens of the opposition.

The Egyptian extremists will never rest unless they achieve their objective, manage to destroy their society, and subject all the people to their terrorism. This society, as they describe it at the

top of their voices from their pulpits, is a society gone astray, a society which has deviated from the faith and has, as a result, been afflicted and lost. They not only diagnose the disease but also quickly prescribe the cure which, they delude themselves, is derived from the Shari'a.

The main preoccupation of the new extremists is to apply what they believe in and to impose it on others even if everyone is opposed to them, their views, and their methods. They do not limit themselves to their own boundaries but go beyond and encroach upon the boundaries of others. They hailed what was applied in Sudan in the name of the Shari'a and now they are angry because the new Sudanese regime has reconsidered the wrong and unjust application fo the Shari'a. It would be unlikely at all for them — if, God forbid, the Egyptian extremists succeed in achieving their objective — to declare war on Sudan and to keep the war going until the regime falls as in the case of the current Iraq-Iran Gulf war.

The Egyptian extremists would also have no objection to extending their way to Libya to bring down Al-Qadhdhafi's regime not out of hatred for his terrorism, oppression, and numerous crimes but because he has backed down from the enforcement of the Shari'a and permitted the impermissible. They may not be content with the two wars and may launch a third war against Israel and its ally Syria, a fourth against Jordan, and a fifth against Lebanon regardless of the cost, the bloodshed, or anything else. Everything would be acceptable in the service of their rule's promotion and expansion and in the interest of the cause of driving their people to the desired target. As for economic development, the people's comfort, the country's reconstruction, and the question of feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, and educating the new generations, these are all insignificant worldly matters which can be deferred for centuries until their aim is achieved and until their slogans fill the world.

Fortunately, all this has nothing whatever to do with Islam. Our Shari'a is a long long way from their interpretations, applications, and innovations.

Briefs

Egypt-Turkey Investment Bank — Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA) — Egypt and Turkey have agreed to set up a joint investment bank with a nominal capital of $20 million to finance industrial projects. The Arab Investment Bank and Turkey's Bankasi Bank will both finance the new bank, the head office of which will be in Istanbul. The bank will have several branches both in Egypt and Turkey. [Text] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 20 Jun 85 NC*]

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,871

JN201645 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,871 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 20 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

By the splendid activities they carry out daily on every inch of the operational theater, our valiant Armed Forces give an expression of their true faith, strong arms, and remarkable performance.

The tyrannical and backward clique in Iran will reap only abject defeats.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave patrols repulsed an enemy ambush in the northern sector of the operational theater, killing five soldiers, wounding others, and seizing two enemy machineguns. Elsewhere in the same sector, seven enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one large hardware stockpile and one small vehicle were destroyed when our artillery pounded enemy targets opposite our positions. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

2. Our forward units fired at enemy positions and weapon emplacements in the central sector of the operational theater, inflicting large losses, destroying two infantry positions, and setting two hardware stockpiles on fire.

3. Using artillery and tanks, our forward units delivered several effective strikes against enemy targets in the east of Basra sector, destroying two infantry positions, killing the personnel of one of the two positions, and starting fires in other enemy positions.

4. Using artillery and other weapons, some of our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop movements in the Maysan sector, killing one enemy soldier, wounding two others, destroying one infantry position, starting several fires in enemy positions, and detonating one hardware stockpile.

5. The forces of the tyrannical clique shelled Khurmal and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 June 1985

Reportage on Hijacking of TWA Airliner to Beirut

Birri on Swiss Offer

NC201428 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1406 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] In a new development today toward ending the issue of the TWA hijacking, Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon affairs, said that Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert has offered, in a communication with him, to allow Swiss territory to be the place to end the plane hijacking and the place for the negotiations necessary for this purpose. Minister Birri said that he responded positively to this offer, expressing his readiness to exchange on Swiss territory the kidnapped Lebanese in the Israeli 'Atlit prison with the passengers of the hijacked plane if the other parties agree to this.

He said that the Algerians are performing a thankful role. They carried out this role while the plane was on Algerian territory, where more than 100 passengers were released and where 'Ali 'Atwah was handed over. He added: I would like to point out, after reviewing the U.S. stands, beginning with U.S. President Reagan's news conference and ending with some stands of former U.S. officials such as Mr Kissinger, who was and still is responsible for Lebanon's calamity to date, that the U.S. Administration is more royalist than the king himself. Since the aircraft hijackers dropped their two demands concerning the prisoners in Rome and Kuwait and were content with their demand concerning the 'Atlit detainees, since the Amal movement guarantees the safety of all the hostages until the exchange takes place, and since Israel itself has expressed readiness to release the 'Atlit prisoners if the United States asks it to do so, why then the threats?

The matter is self-evident. It is necessary for the United States to be less royalist than Israel and to take the pain to conduct direct contacts. In case relations between it and Israel are broken, let it entrust the International Red Cross with conducting negotiations, and the matter will be over.

Minister Birri added: It is clear for American domestic considerations that some people in the United States are trying to implicate others for domestic political purposes. As a result, the Lebanese and American people will have paid the price.

Birri on U.S. Envoy Visit

NC210521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] It has been reiterated that U.S. national security adviser Robert McFarlane will shortly arrive in Beirut. Minister Nabih Birri said that there is no reason to send a U.S. envoy to Beirut to hold negotiations. The United States, he added, has only to directly or indirectly tell Israel that the decision to release the Lebanese prisoners detained in 'Atlit prison must be implemented.

Minister Birri expressed his readiness to exchange the U.S. hostages for the kidnapped Lebanese, saying that he will accept the handover of the hostages to a third party if the Israeli enemy does the same thing.

In this context Minister Birri welcomed the proposal made by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert suggesting that Swiss territory be used as the site to end this hijack situation. Minister Birri asked: Why the U.S. threat of military interference when there are positive signs regarding the release of the 'Atlit and aircraft hostages? The United States, he said, has a direct responsibility because it has thus far not permitted implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425, despite the fact that it approved it when it was issued. The United States has not permitted the Security Council to adopt any resolution against Israel's oppression in Lebanon, a most important sign of which is the 'Atlit prisoners.

Minsiter Birri added: The United States must bear its responsibilities and appear as a superpower not only when it uses the veto right, but also when it is necessary to safeguard human rights.

Austrian TV Interviews Birri

AU202109 Vienna Television Service in German 1945 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Interview with Nabih Birri, minister of justice, by Austrian television journalist Hans Benedict in Beirut "this afternoon"; recorded in English fading into superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Benedict] [Question indistinct]

[Birri] Well, you know very well we are fundamentally opposed to any plane hijacking on principle. I tried to intervene in this affair after the first passenger was killed because, as a Lebanese and as justice minister, I considered it my duty. And I asked the kidnappers to drop all conditions and free all the hostages; but that is, of course, very difficult in light of those imprisoned in Israel.

[Benedict] You mean the prisoners in Israel?

[Birri] Yes, those in Israel. You know it is a question of innocent people, Lebanese, just as innocent as those in the plane. Israeli kidnapped them from South Lebanon in contravention of international law and the Geneva Convention. So I accept the role as mediator only under the condition that these people will be freed from Israel in exchange for the freeing of the hostages.

[Benedict] Dr Birri there has been uncertainty over the passengers who were taken from the plane. Later, however, food was taken to the plane. Is not that an indication that the prisoners were still aboard the plane?

[Birri] You know, after we saw many Israeli and American boats off the coast I was forced to fear that the prisoners' lives were in danger. So I asked the kidnappers to take the passengers away during the first night after the plane returned to Beirut. Later only the pilot and his crew were still inside the plane. So we have the crew inside the plane and the others outside.

[Benedict] Were they all in a group or were they dispersed?

[Birri] You know before they flew to Algiers the second time the kidnappers had taken nine or ten people from the plane, and these are extra.

[Benedict] Are they the ones with the Jewish names?

[Birri] No. No. No. No Jewish names. There are none with Jewish names; that is propaganda.

[Benedict] There are none with Jewish names?

[Birri] No, absolutely no one.

[Benedict] Dr Birri, do you mean to say there is only one group and they are all under your control?

[Birri] No I didn't say that. I said you have the crew in the plane and they are under the control of the kidnappers. Then there is the main part of the hostages who are under the control of our Amal people and the hijackers' control, mixed, and about I think six or seven, I don't know how much, now they are under the control of the hijackers. [Preceding sentence in English]

[Benedict] Under the control of the hijackers?

[Birri] Yes, under their control.

[Benedict] Do you know anything about these people?

[Birri] Yes I know and I have the guarantee from the hijackers that nothing will happen to anyone during the negotiations between me and the others to release the people.

[Benedict] And if the American Government says no; no negotiations, no exchange of the prisoners in Israel for the people from the plane, what happens then, what happens if the negotiations collapse?

[Birri] Well, then I will have to rethink my position; perhaps I will have to give up.

[Benedict] What will happen if you give up?

[Birri] Well, that's, for that [as heard] I must think over the consequences carefully. At the same time I would not want to have anything happen to anyone. After all, I have my responsibility.

Shi'ite Leader Comments

LD211210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Report on speech by Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Lebanese Shi'ite leader, at Imam Rida Mosque in Beirut on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — date not given]

[Text] According to the report from the Central News Agency Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, one of the Muslim ulema of Lebanon, while strongly condemning American incitements and military threats on Lebanese shores said: In response to the hijacked American aircraft, America wishes to create an atmosphere of fear and terror for the Lebanese people.

'Allamah Fadlallah, who was speaking in Imam Rida Mosque in the southern suburbs of Beirut on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr added: We are not in favor of depriving innocent people of their liberty. However, we ask America why it only remembers human rights and civilization when its nationals are threatened.

Condemning America's stance, he said: America always tries to portray its nationals as being superior to other nations. America has not only remained silent concerning the crimes of Israel towards Muslims, the believers and the oppressed in south Lebanon and other parts of the world, it even supports the aggressor.

He added: Why is it that when Muslims are arrested by the executioners of the Zionist regime, America does not regard that crime as contrary to human rights; while when a few Americans are hijacked it shakes up the whole world.

He added: America should think of the main reasons for the fact that its interests and peoples are threatened and should know that when the nations are put in straight-jackets they try to bring down all the walls of prison in order to achieve freedom. America should also remember that whoever is placed under pressure, will react negatively.

'Allamah Fadlallah continued: We are not against the American and European people, and we wish to be friendly with all nations; because this is one of the commandments of Almighty God. We will confront American and European policies, however, because these policies are based on crushing oppressed nations.

'Jewish' Hostages in Ba'labakk

NC201624 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1621 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, Hezbollah, which divided the U.S. hostages between itself and Amal, has transferred its hostages, who are of Jewish origin, to Ba'labakk.

Amal, Hezbollah Mine Airport

NC201609 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Knowledgeable security sources have disclosed that as part of precautionary measures adopted by the Amal movement and Hezbollah around the Beirut Airport periphery, the areas around some important buildings at the airport as well as areas near the runways have been mined lest any possible military operation might take place. Meanwhile, a source in the Civil Aviation Directorate has pointed out that an anti-personnel mine exploded on Tuesday near the directorate building, wounding two employees. One of the employees, Muhammad al-Zinati was taken to the Beirut Hospital for treatment.

Hostages Held in 4 Places

NC211034 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, June 21 (AFP) — U.S. hostages from the Trans World Airlines (TWA) jet hijacked to Beirut are being held in four areas of the Lebanese capital controlled by the Amal Shi'ite militia, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN* reported today.

Yesterday, Amal sources in Beirut said 37 hostages had been dispersed to three parts of Beirut, while another nine, who according to some reports had been picked because they had Jewish-sounding names, had been taken to an unknown destination by the Hezbollah Shi'ite fundamentalist militia.

AL-WATAN, which did not say whether this last group was included in its report, identified the four areas, and the local Amal commanders, as follows:

—Burj al-Murr, West Beirut, under the control of Qabalan Qabalan, Amal's chief of security.

—Al-Rawshah-Verdun, southwest Beirut, under Ghassan Sablani, a member of Amal's Political Bureau and in charge of Amal's relations with Western Europe.

—Southern Beirut, under Abu al-Dhabah, local Amal security chief.

—Al-Barbur, southeast Beirut, under Nabih Birri, the Amal leader.

Secret indirect contacts for the release of the hostages were continuing between Mr. Birri and the United States via the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, *AL-WATAN* said.

The go-betweens were the head of the Lebanese Army's intelligence service, Colonel Simon Qassis, and his deputy, Nabih Farhat, it added.

Mr. Birri has agreed to act as negotiator on behalf of the hijackers and to guarantee the safety of the hostages, provided a solution is found to demands that Israel release 766 Lebanese Shi'ites held in northern Israel.

Airport Security Meeting Held

NC211345 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A security meeting was held at Beirut International Airport at noon today. The meeting was attended by Airport Deputy Director Shaykh Khalid Sa'b; representatives of airport security Major Mustafa Ibrahim and Captain Muhammad Hamiyah; Middle East Airlines [MEA] airport chief 'Adil al-Hut; MEA security officers Jalal Haydar and Tawfiq Abu Ibrahim; Amal's airport representative Bassam Tulays; and Progressive Socialist Party representative Abu Wasim.

During the 90-minute meeting, the conferees reviewed the airport situation, particularly with regard to consolidating the role of the official security authorities at the airport, and with regard to preventing any gunmen from approaching the airport in order to facilitate airport traffic and to enable all Lebanese, without exception, to reach the airport.

Beirut Strike Called To Protest Lack of Security

Birri Sends Envoy to Mufti

NC201935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Birri has sent his adviser Dr Husayn al-Yatim to visit Mufti Hasan Khalid in 'Aramun on the eve of the strike in West Beirut which has been called by the Union of the People's Working Forces and other Beirut organizations. This step is an attempt to reduce tension which might lead to military complications if the Amal movement confronts the strike tomorrow.

Sunnis Call for Strike

NC210358 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] West Beirut awoke this morning to heavy tension and a strong armed presence by the Amal movement following Sunnite calls for a general strike today to protest the presence of the Amal movement and its actions in West Beirut. Slogans have been written on walls and the streets, and leaflets have been strewn about attacking the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade and calling for participation in the strike.

Strike Implemented

NC210635 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Western Beirut has implemented a strike called for by the Union of the Working People's Forces in protest against the domination of this part of Beirut. Official security sources in West Beirut report that 80 percent of the various sectors are participating in the strike. Armed Amal men are roaming the streets in an attempt to prevent citizens from joining the strike.

Shopowners Threatened

NC210919 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Members of the Sunni Al-Murabitun and the Union of the People's Working Force are roaming the streets and calling on shopowners to close their shops in West Beirut, particularly in the Al-Rawshah and Al-Maqasid areas. They are threatening to blow up the shops at night if the owners do not join the strike. Approximately 90 percent of the various sectors have joined the strike in protest of Shi'ite domination. Meanwhile, Amal patrols are trying to prevent shops from closing in certain areas.

Karami Joins Sit-In

NC211215 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A large number of people attended Friday prayers in West Beirut mosques today to stage sit-ins condemning the lack of security and continuing attacks and to demand the withdrawal of militiamen from West Beirut.

The Dar al-Fatwa witnessed a massive demonstration by women, who staged a sit-in inside the building. Prime Minister Rashid Karami joined the sit-in taking place at the 'A'Ishah Bakkar Mosque in western Beirut.

More people, including Minister Salim al-Huss; Munah al-Sulh; and Dr Zahiyah Qaddurah, chairman of the Lebanese University Women Graduates Union, made statements today denouncing the offices and centers of the Union of the People's Working Forces.

Strike Activities Detailed

NC211252 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1200 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The security of West Beirut is taking priority over all other issues. Anger and condemnation were expressed peacefully through a general strike observed by all sectors despite the reconciliation between Birri and Junblatt to check the Sunnite strike called for in protest against the hegemony of Amal and the PSP [Progressive Socialist Party] over West Beirut.

The strike has been observed in response to a call made by the People's Forces Union of Kamal Shatila in protest against the chaos prevailing in West Beirut, and has been observed in Al-Hamra, Mar Ilyas, Barbur, Barbir, Zaydaniyah, Tariq al-Jadidah, Al-Mazra'ah, Burj Abu Haydar, A'isah Bakkar, Ra's Bayrut, Al-Bastah, Al-Musaytibah, 'Ayn al-Muraysah, and Verdun.

Shops, businesses, restaurants, coffeeshops, schools, pharmacies, and banks responded to the call. Bakeries, groceries, and even movie theaters followed it.

However, Amal gunmen and the 6th Brigade troops engraved a big "X" on the shops that closed down in Al-Hamra street and wrote the following inscription: Allah, Muhammad, 'Ali; to be blown up.

On the other hand, Amal gunmen tried to storm the premises of Dar al-Ifta' while others raided and closed down all the offices of the Union of the Active People's Forces of Shatila.

Women marched into a demonstration and organized a sit-in Dar al-Fatwa. The men gathered in mosques for prayer and observed sit-ins. Prime Minister Rashid Karami observed the strike and the sit-in in 'A'Ishah Bakkar Mosque.

A similar strike has been observed in Barr Ilyas in west Al-Biqa' and other towns on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Amal Gunmen Fire on Protestors

NC211300 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] According to reports from West Beirut, Amal gunmen opened fire at worshippers staging a sit-in at the Imam 'Ali Mosque in Tariq al-Jadidah. It has been learned that some shops, which closed their doors in observance of the strike, have been broken into and emptied of their goods, especially shops on Al-Hamra Street.

Al-Husayni Says Israel No Longer Region's Policeman

NC210633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Following an expanded meeting of officials, deputies, and dignitaries yesterday, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni said that it is time for the United States to realize that Israel is no longer the legendary awesome, and invincible policeman. He noted that Israel's dictionary does not include the word giving, but it does include the word taking. He emphasized that the Arabs want good relations with the United States, which must abandon its idea of dealing with them through Israel.

Middle East Airlines Deputy Chairman Released

NC210324 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The Beirut-based CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported at 0100 today that Sami Rababi, deputy chairman of Middle East Airlines — the Lebanese airline, has been released after having been detained for 135 days.

Amal, 6th Brigade Withdraw From Vicinity of Camps

NC201940 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Information received this evening said that in accordance with the Damascus agreement on the war in the Palestinian camps, the Amal gunmen and 6th brigade soldiers have withdrawn from the vicinity of the camps, with the exception of the Sabra camp, and have deployed on the following combat lines: the Sports City-Kuwaiti Embassy combat line; Qasr Hamadah-Shatila Circle combat line; and the Arab University-Al-Tariq al-Jadidah combat line. These gunmen have been banned from moving beyond the three combat lines toward the camps, otherwise fire will be opened on them in accordance with a secret appendix of the agreement.

The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] (?deployed) a number of its gunmen, in accordance with the agreement, to supervise the three combat lines while the field committee, led by PSP official Akram Shuhayyib, is supervising the handing over of positions from which the Amal gunmen and 6th Brigade withdrew. Within the next few hours, these positions will be put under the control of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] which has taken over Gaza Hospital.

A joint operations room was set up this morning at the family beach in Khaldah. The Amal movement, the 6th Brigade, and the PSP, are represented there in addition to two Syrian officers. Its task is to deal with emergencies and to supervise the implementation of the 13 points of the Damascus agreement. A committee from the PNSF and the PSP is expected to take over the PLO office in Corniche al-Mazra'ah and to open an information office on Al-Hamra Street under PNSF supervision.

It was also agreed to relieve Colonel Lutfi Jabir of the 6th Brigade command because he has directed the brigade's military operations in the camps' war. Reconciliation [musalahah] committees were formed to bring together the Amal gunmen, the 6th Brigade, the PSP, and the PNSF.

Regarding the logistics route that links Al-Biqa' to Beirut and the camps, it will be secured through Shatwrah, 'Alayh, 'Aramun, and Burj al-Barajinah. Any vehicle using this road must be supplied with a mission order issued by the joint operations room.

Voice of PLO Details Cease-Fire Violations

JN201819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] On the second day of the cease-fire in the Palestinian camps war, which broke out on 19 March, guarded calm continued to prevail around the camps and on various battlefronts. However, bursts of medium and light machinegun fire are heard from time to time.

A Palestinian military spokesman announced yesterday that Amal militias and Lebanese Army units tried to violate the cease-fire when they fired several B-7 rocket and machingeun fusillades in the direction of Shatila camp from the Al-Sharq movie theater. This was followed by firing several rocket and heavy machinegun fusillades in the direction of Burj al-Barajinah camp.

The PLO issued a statement yesterday on the violation of the cease-fire by Amal and the Lebanese Army. It said: A joint force composed of Amal and Lebanese Army elements tried to improve its positions and to advance in the direction of Shatila camp from the Sabri Hamadah Palace area under the cover of tank fire. However, our heroes succeeded in preventing this advance.

A Palestinian military spokesman said that other Amal and Lebanese Army elements backed by trucks carrying arms and ammunition were brought yesterday to the Farahat quarter, the center of Amal troop concentrations, and to the Al-Ta'awiniyah area outside Burj al-Barajinah. Amal and the Lebanese Army are thus exploiting the cease-fire, observed by Palestinian fighters defending the camps, in order to reinforce their positions.

In another development, the latest reports from Beirut say that Amal militias have restored their control of Beirut International Airport and prevented Palestinians carrying Lebanese travel documents from entering Beirut. Amal returned three Palestinian families to Cyprus yesterday as part of its declared objective to clear Lebanon of Palestinians and to liquidate the Palestinian existence in Lebanon.

In the meantime, elements of the renegade Amal movement stormed the house of Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the Union of the People's Working Forces. They also stormed the union's offices and *AL-MAWQIF* magazine offices in the southern suburb of Beirut. The storming operations followed Shatila's call for a general strike and sit-ins in mosques tomorrow, Friday, to protest the terrorism and hegemony of the renegade Amal gangs. Amal gunmen also stormed the National Student Bureau in Beirut and detained several persons.

PLO Issues Statement on Situation in Beirut

GF201818 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The PLO yesterday issued a statement on the continuation of cease-fire violations by the Amal militia and the Lebanese Army. The statement says: Violations of the cease-fire continued today by the Amal militia and the Lebanese Army. A joint Amal-Lebanese Army force today tried to improve their positions by advancing on the Shatila camp from Qasr Sabri Hamadah under the cover of tank shelling. Our heroes succeeded in foiling these attempts. New militia and army units were brought in accompanied by vehicles loaded with ammunition and weapons. They advanced toward Hayy Farhat, the area where Amal forces are concentrated, in addition to Qasr Sabri Hamadah in Shatila and Al-Ta'awuniyah in Burj al-Barajinah in order to reinforce the positions of these forces — taking advantage of our forces' commitment to the cease-fire agreement. Burj al-Barajinah yesterday witnessed violent artillery shelling on all axes by the Amal and the Lebanese Army forces. The shelling lasted until the early hours of Wednesday.

At midnight, a statement was issued by the PLO on the continuous shelling of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The statement said that the Amal militia and the Lebanese Army forces continued their repeated violations of the cease-fire agreement for the second day running. They continued their shelling and infiltration attempts in addition to bringing in more forces and reinforcements in order to tighten the siege of the Buraj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. At 2100 on 19 June, the Amal militia and the Lebanese Army resumed efforts to improve their position and to infiltrate toward the axis of Cinema al-Sharq. This was accompanied by artillery shelling and heavy machinegun fire. Our heroes repulsed the aggressors.

At 2140 yesterday, many artillery shells fell over Burj al-Barajinah camp. This was accompanied by heavy machinegun fire in the direction of where the camp residents gather, that is near Haifa hospital and the camp mosque.

At 0200 this morning, the PLO issued another statement on the crimes of the Amal militia in Beirut. The statement said: The Amal militia and the Lebanese Army, under the protection of Syrian intelligence, yesterday, 19 June, committed a new crime. These forces besieged the Beirut hospital and forcefully broke into it. Thirteen wounded Palestinians were arrested. These people had been evacuated yesterday from the besieged Burj

al-Barajinah and Shatila camps under the supervision of the International Red Cross and care of UN organizations. These forces then checked the identity cards of the wounded in a brutal way. The detainees — who suffered from serious wounds — were transferred to an unknown destination. Despite the protest and the intervention of the hospital administration, the fascists threatened to blow up the hospital along with the wounded who are staying there. The PLO blames the Syrian regime for encouraging these sectarian gangs and for being presumptuous in committing their inhumane crimes against our Palestinian and Lebanese people. The PLO warns these sides against going ahead with their plan of annihilation which is being executed in favor of the U.S.-Zionist enemy.

Amal, PSP To Form Force Against Hostile Factions

NC210709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] An Amal source has disclosed that the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Junblatt are preparing a joint force to purge certain suspicious pockets and to organize raids.

According to the Amal source, this action is in response to the fact that hostile forces have succeeded in reorganizing their dens and hideouts.

U.S. Position on Hijacking Termed 'Fabricated'

JN202326 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2317 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The hijacked U.S. airliner is still parked at Beirut airport. Meanwhile, intensive contacts are continuing due to the Zionist authorities' intransigence regarding the release of about 800 Lebanese detainees from the Israeli prison of 'Atlit and due to the situation fabricated by the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

AL-THAWRAH Comments on Al-Asad Visit to Moscow

JN201314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* writes the following commentary on President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow:

President Hafiz al-Asad's current visit to the Soviet Union acquires an exceptional and extraordinary importance at this stage due to the circumstances surrounding the Arab region and the imperialist-Zionist threats it is facing — threats aimed at dragging the Arabs to positions of humiliation and surrender in an attempt to force them to yield to Washington's will and hegemony.

The president's visit is a new assertion of the significance of the militant relationship linking the two friendly countries — a relationship that is continuously developing in a manner serving their joint struggle against all forms of hegemony, coercion, and colonialism and fulfilling their aspirations to strengthen the front of world forces of peace and freedom in the face of forces of oppression and aggression.

The strong relationship between Syria and the Soviet Union, bolstered through the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1980, is a relationship based on mutual understanding and respect between two friendly countries. It is an equitable relationship based on the principle of consolidating world peace and bolstering the peoples' continuous struggle for freedom, independence, and dignity. The Soviet Union supported and continues to firmly support Arab rights. It firmly rejects Zionist policy based on expansion, aggression, and usurpation of Arab land. It has always proven its unlimited support for the principal Arab cause, the Palestine question, and has persevered in efforts to uphold this question and establish a just and comprehensive peace that fulfills the Palestinian people's hopes and aspriations to restore their legitimate rights and establish their independent state.

There is no doubt that President al-Asad's current visit will largely contribute to opening new horizons of fruitful cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union in all areas. It will promote bilateral relations to an advanced degree that will bolster Syria's pan-Arab and regional status and entrench its leading role in the Arab liberation movement, so that it can continue its unwavering progressive policy and its firm confrontation of U.S.-Israeli schemes aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arabs, liquidating the Palestine question, and consecrating the results of Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

Further Comment on Visit

JN210651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Leader Al-Asad's Visit Is a Consolidation of Arab Steadfastness" *AL-THAWRAH* says: It goes without saying that a strong and impregnable Syria, a Syria which is capable of confronting the challenge, preventing the Arab nation's collapse, confronting the trends of treason, relinquishment and capitulation, and checking the imperialist and Zionist tide is a great gain for the Arab nation and its fateful cause, the Palestinian cause. Any weakening of this strength will inevitably serve this nation's historical enemies and will be a vulnerable spot in the Arab body and a burden on it.

In view of its location and the vanguard role it assumes in the national and pan-Arab arenas, Syria is concerned with the defense of the Arabs' dignity and their cause. To achieve this, Syria has freely and patiently offered many sacrifices and has experienced many pressure campaigns and conspiracies.

AL-THAWRAH adds: In light of all this, President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow acquires great importance, and on this basis one must view leader President al-Asad's strenuous efforts to secure the components of steadfastness for Syria and the Arab nation so that they may become stronger and more determined in confronting and foiling the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy. Leader al-Asad's moves and efforts to bolster Syria's strength, mobilize friends, and entrench relations with the USSR, the sincere and loyal friend of the Arabs, are in the interest of the Arabs and of their struggle and cause.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Leader al-Asad's visit to Moscow and his talks with USSR leaders will greatly support the struggle and the Arab stand in confronting the imperialist-Zionist conspiratorial schemes, particularly if we take into consideration that this visit and these talks were successful. This success was reflected in the two sides' identical views on all issues discussed and their reaffirmation that they will confront and defeat the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy and the separate solutions, and their determination to entrench relations of cooperation and friendship between the USSR and Syria in a manner that will bolster Syria's capabilities and serve the cause of the Arabs' struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

From this premise, we can say that leader Al-Asad's current visit largely contributes to bolstering Syria's stand and securing the components for its steadfastness and its victory over the conspiracies that are being concocted by the forces of evil, aggression, and capitulation.

Under the headline "The Entrenched Relationship" *TISHRIN* says: Leader Al-Asad's visit to the friendly USSR acquires special importance in light of current developments and the U.S.-Israeli onslaught to force the Palestinian people to join the Camp David course. USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev eloquently expressed the strong and solid Syrian-USSR relationship, which is basically a strategic relationship. The talks between leaders Al-Asad and Gorbachev not only exposed the

essence of the current capitulatory move, but also agreed to confront these conspiratorial and capitulatory schemes. As everyone knows, Syria has mobilized all its potentials in order to confront and foil these schemes. Syria foiled them in Lebanon, and freed the fraternal country from the imperialist-Zionist hegemony and tutelage.

Syria is now mobilizing all the means its possesses in order to topple the move against the Palestinian people — territory, cause, and existence. The battle will undoubtedly be fierce, particularly because imperialism has pushed all of its tools in the region to support the Husayn-'Arafat conspiracy and to put pressure on Syria.

TISHRIN adds: There is no doubt that leader Al-Asad's visit to the USSR will add another important brick to the edifice of sincere cooperation and friendship which exists between the two countries, which are bound by solid militant bonds. This visit will enable Syria to confront enemy schemes more efficiently, and to contain the conspiracy both against the Palestinian people and their cause and against the entire Arab nation and the Arab liberation movement. Those who bet on the possibility of harming the firm Syrian stand will be disappointed, because impregnable Syria will become more impregnable; strong Syria will become stronger; and Syria, which abides by pan-Arab objectives, will become more committed to these objectives. As for those who are rushing toward the dining tables of imperialism and Zionism, they will only reap humiliation and ignominy.

Colombian Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN201901 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Jose Name, president of the Colombian Senate, arrived in Damascus last night leading a parliamentary delegation, comprising a number of congressmen from the Republic of Colombia, on a visit to the country that will last several days. The Colombian parliamentary delegation was received by Munif Shahlah, secretary of the People's Assembly, and a number of Assembly members.

It is noteworthy that Colombian Senate President Jose Name and most of the delegation members are of Arab origin.

Continued Reaction to TWA Airline Hijacking

uf subheadPeres Declines To Comment

TA201716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Israeli leaders reacted publicly about the TWA hijacking and the possibility of Israel releasing Shi'ite prisoners in exchange for the hostages. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said Israel has no responsibility to rescue the American hostages and therefore would not relate to the matter. He was speaking to reporters during a tour of Netanya.

[Begin Peres recording] Israel will not make any comment, because we are not responsible for the rescue of the people that were hijacked. I respect and admire very much the position taken by the United States President and the Administration. Our hearts are with the hijacked people and we pray for their safety, but, knowing from my own experience as I do, nobody likes that another party intervenes, either by declarations or promises or otherwise. It is out of experience and sympathy that I prefer to make no comment. [End recording]

Peres Supports Reagan's Position

TA202043 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2034 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Ceasarea, 20 Jun (ITIM) — "Israel cares about the hostages hijacked on the TWA flight, but experience has taught us that it is always preferable to channel all the rescue processes to one body and that others should be careful not to intervene in that process or even come out with declarations," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said this evening to Israel Bonds activists at the Dan Ceasarea Hotel.

According to Mr Peres, Israel supports and greatly admires the position of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his firm opposition to capitulation to terrorism.

The prime minister called for international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism. He believes the issue has become an urgent worldwide problem. "Only if all the countries all over the world take measures will terrorism be overcome," he said. "We are all praying that the hostages in Beirut are safe and sound. We hope that both the non-Jewish and the Jewish hostages return home safely," the prime minister said.

Peres Discusses Terrorism

TA211105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1012 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the U.S. has so far not asked Israel to take any action regarding terrorism, and praised President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz for their struggle against terrorism in the world. Shim'on Peres was addressing the Zionist General Council which has convened in Jerusalem, and part of his remarks were devoted to the issue of the hijacked airliner and the struggle against terrorism. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh brings us an excerpt of the prime minister's speech:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Melekh] The United States and Israel are the countries that lead the worldwide battle against terrorism. This was declared today by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who addressed the Zionist General Council meeting in Jerusalem. Peres explained to the delegates — who took a brief time-out from the stormy issues confronting the Zionist Movement — why Israel does not get involved in the issue of the airliner. He said the United States has an unequivocal stand on terrorism:

[Peres] From what I know — and this includes information received this morning — there is no change in the U.S. position. The United States has not appealed to Israel with a request to take any action. We are not indifferent to the fate of the hostages, regardless of nationality or religion. However, from our experience we know that an action for the release of the hostages should be carried out by one body, and there is more than one method to deal with the release of the hostages, because more than one method has been used in carrying out the hijackings.

[Ben-Melekh] Therefore, we are not making any declarations and are refraining from giving advice on this issue, the prime minister explained. Shim'on Peres expressed concern for the fate of the hostages, and sharply criticized the selection made between Jews and non-Jews.

[Peres] We pray for the health of the hostages, and for their safe return home, and we are shocked by the division made — apparently not by the airliner's stewardess, but rather by the hijackers themselves — between Jews and non-Jews, or rather between those possessing Jewish-sounding names and those whose names do not sound Jewish.

[Ben-Melekh] Shim'on Peres also talked about the Shi'ites, policies, saying that increased Shi'ite terrorism is not aimed only at Israel and Lebanon, but also against the whole Arab world: Its aim is to shake it. The victims of this terrorism will be the leaders of the Arab world. The prime minister also spoke about the PLO and those willing to negotiate with it. Whoever comes to terms with the PLO is coming to terms with terrorism:

[Peres] Terrorism was embraced as a strategy by the PLO, and whoever is willing to come to terms with the PLO — despite the fact that the PLO continues to carry out terrorist attacks — is in fact coming to terms not only with the PLO, but also with terrorism; they would be not only giving recognition to the PLO, but also legitimizing terrorism.

[Ben-Melekh] Shim'on Peres attacked Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Birri, who is representing the hijackers. He added that we should not settle for fighting terrorism itself, but should also fight those who feed it. Peres also attacked countries which show understanding toward terrorism and which, in fact, allow it to develop. Shim'on Peres expressed the opinion that there is no connection between the hijacking of the airliner and the release of the terrorists. Peres said this was not merely a personal opinion, but that it was based upon actual information. According to him, the planning of the hijacking of the TWA airliner was done before Israel released the terrorists.

Shim'on Peres also spoke of Jewish education, economics, and immigration, and not only the delegates of the Zionist General

Council came to hear him, but also representatives of world media. [End recording]

Shamir on Releasing Shi'ites

TA201518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that the U.S. Administration will not ask Israel to release the Shi'ite detainees. In an interview to a German TV station Minister Shamir said Israel will not take any step under pressure from the hijackers.

Officials in Jerusalem said Israel might release some of the Shi'ite detainees held by it even before the U.S. hostages in Beirut are released. They noted that there is no linkage between the two affairs and it is up to Israel to decide when and at what rate to release the Shi'ites it holds. Earlier the defense minister has rejected U.S. public opinion pressure that Israel release the Shi'ites, saying that Israel will not act unless an official demand comes from the U.S. Administration. If such a demand is received, Israel will consider it.

Shamir Interviewed

DW202031 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German
1945 GMT 20 May 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the "Heute-Journal" program by correspondent Friedrich Moenckmeier in Tel Aviv; date not given — recorded in English fading into superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Moenckmeier] Mr Minister, the hostage drama in Beirut continues. What attitude does the Israeli Government adopt toward the demand that the 700 Shi'ites be released from the [word indistinct] prison?

[Sharmir] So far it is not an Israeli problem. The Israeli Government has not discussed it, nor has it taken any decision, it is my personal assessment that we must not make any concessions to terrorism. I want to say that I accept the position of the U.S. Government and that I agree with it.

[Moenckmeier] How will Israel react if and when the United States officially requests the release of the 700 Shi'ites from the [name indinstinct] prison?

[Shamir] I do not think that the U.S. Government will request that. If it does, we would have to discuss this in our government.

[Moneckmeier] Prior to the hijack Israel had already released 249 Shi'ites once. Why do you not simply continue the planned release action and release another group?

[Shamir] We will continue it if the situation in southern Lebanon allows us to do it. But that has nothing to do with the latest plane hijacking. We will not take any further steps under the pressure of terrorists.

[Moenckmeier] You are familiar with the threat of the hijackers to have the U.S. plane crash over Tel Aviv. How would Israel react if they take off once more and take course toward Israel?

[Shamir] Israel would do everything to prevent that.

[Moenckmeier] Do you have any news about the whereabouts of the passengers with Jewish-sounding names who were taken out of the aircraft in Beirut Friday?

[Shamir] I cannot answer this question.

[Moenckmeier] Does this mean that you do have news or that you do not?

[Shamir] I cannot answer the question.

Rabin Remarks on Release

TA201742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the United States is responsible for the hijacked plane and its fate, and Israel will do nothing unless it is specifically requested to do so. He said this while on a tour of Nahal units. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal accompanied him on the tour.

[Tal] Today Defense Minister Rabin, while touring Nahal units, was asked many questions about the hostages and the Shi'ite prisoners. We were going to release them in any event, he said; some of them would already have been released had it not been for the incident that occured in the security strip between the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and the Finnish UNIFIL force. There is an attempt to put pressure on us to make us volunteer without the U.S. Administration asking us formally to do so; however, said Rabin, it is inconceivable that all this should be done in order for someone to look beautiful and someone else less beautiful.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] We have always, and still do, see the country whose flag flies on the body of the plane as the country having comprehensive responsibility for anything connected with the issue of the hijack and the implications stemming from it. In brief, we regard the U.S. Government, which is the plane's owner, most of the passengers of which are its citizens, as the country politically responsible for the decision as to what will and what will not be done about the hostages. Second, the United States has announced that it will not surrender to terrorism and it is not asking any other country to surrender. We have noted that.

[Tal] Why, in fact, is Israel being intransigent? After all, we are scheduled, we wanted to release the 700 prisoners in any case, and America — at least, the public — is saying: Why are the Israelis digging their heels in just now? Is this really the time, as the saying goes, to flex muscles?

[Rabin] Excuse me, I do not know who is saying what. If the U.S. Government has a position, let it come out and present it. Neither the press nor the other media can represent the position of the

U.S. Government, and so, because we regard the U.S. Government as the factor that must guide all activity in connection with the handling of the issue of the hijacked plane and the hostages, we will not do anything that deviates from the policy decided on earlier regarding the Lebanese prisoners who are in Israel as long as there is no appeal and as long as there is no decision. [End recording]

Lebanon's Birri on Exchange

TA201334 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1326 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Amal leader Nabih Birri, following a meeting with the Swiss ambassador in Beirut, said that the release of the U.S. hostages and the 750 Shi'ites detainees held by Israel can take place in Switzerland. However, 'Akif Haydar, Birri's political adviser, this afternoon said Amal will refuse to transfer the hostages to the IRC [International Red Cross] since if they are in one group they will constitute a target for military intervention.

In a news conference this evening Birri will present several of the hostages for the first time since the TWA airliner was hijacked last Friday.

Believed 'Masterminded' by Iran

TA210635 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Jun 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from London by Dalya Sharon]

[Text] London — The hijacking of the TWA airliner was masterminded by Iran and was approved and actively supported by Syria, according to intelligence sources in London.

According to these sources, Iran planned the hijacking as far back as last April, when its ambassador in Damascus was recalled for consultations with Khomeyni and two of his senior aides. The purpose of the consultations was to discuss new terrorist operations and the establishment of a new terrorist network to carry out attacks against Western targets.

The Iranian ambassador in Damascus conferred with Muhammad Nurani, the Damascus official in charge of Iranian affairs; the leader of the Hezbollah organization; and others; and, subsequently, a coordinating council for the operations of the various groups — which split into terrorist cells of 10 to 15 members each — was set up.

The Iranian aims were: 1) To overshadow Nabih Birri by carrying out spectacular terrorist operations against the United States and Israel; 2) To obtain the release of the Shi'ites held in Israel, Kuwait, and Spain.

Al-Asad condoned the operation and appointed two Syrian advisers to the council. The council convened at least three times in May, with the participation of the Syrians. At the end of May, the hijackers of the U.S. airliner were selected in Beirut.

Schiff Views U.S. Response

TA200941 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 85 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Prestige and Shi'ite Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] The hijackers of the TWA airliner probably did not intend it, but Shi'ite terrorism has scored a gain by having driven Israel and U.S. public opinion into an argument over the way to rescue the hostages. The confrontation stems from insufficient sensitivity on the part of both Washington and Israel. President Reagan's policy is not to negotiate with the terrorists and not to give in to their demands and, indeed, that is how Washington has been conducting itself for the last year. It refused to pressure Kuwait to release Shi'ite terrorists in exchange for four Americans kidnapped in Lebanon and it did not hesitate to exercise its veto at the UN Security Council (in favor of Israel regarding the withdrawal from Lebanon) despite the Hezbollah's threats to murder the U.S. officers at UNIFIL headquarters in Lebanon.

So far, so good. However, Washington is now actually encouraging Israel to do what it does not want to. It has requested that Israel meet a Red Cross representative to discuss the hijacking of the TWA airliner (in other words, the demands of the hijackers) and it has demanded that Israel negotiate with the terrorists.

That might be a very dangerous precedent for Israel. In the future Washington would thus be channeling international pressure by any country whose citizens are taken hostage in our direction. At the very beginning of the hijacking, Washington confronted us with U.S. public opinion which, according to polls, now by and large demands that Israel save the hostages as soon as possible by releasing the Shi'ite detainees. Along with President Reagan's promise that he would not pressure other countries to give in to terrorism, Washington keeps reiterating that the Shi'ite detainees are being held by Israel in contravention of international law, just as it said when they were transferred from Lebanon. The channeling of moral pressure toward Israel contradicts Reagan's declaration and weakens a society in the Western and free world that is one of the main victims of international terrorism.

Moreover, one can understand Washington's fears that Israel might carry out an uncalled-for military operation, but under no circumstances whatsoever should we heed an appeal such as that Israel should allow the TWA airliner to land here if the hijackers enter Israeli territory and make such a demand. This would be an intervention in our operational considerations regarding the war against terrorism. Washington should bear in mind that in such a case we would have to take into account the possibility that aboard the plane there might be several tons of explosives and bombs instead of hostages.

Even if we ignore the sensitivity of the United States which has not yet rid itself of the trauma of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, one gets the impression that the Israeli Government wants Washington to make a public and emotional plea to Israel at the most senior level to release the 700 Shi'ite detainees and rescue the hostages. That is the only impression that can be gleaned from the statements made by Israeli min-

isters or their spokesmen; it is as if the Israeli Government were saying: We were forced to talk to the terrorists, but you also have no other choice! The release of 1,150 terrorists in exchange for three Israeli soldiers does not resemble the TWA hijacking but were an El Al plane or Israeli citizens seized in any way by the Shi'ites we would not wait for long and we would release the Shi'ites in our hands. We tend to forget that Washington is the only one we could turn to if we were faced with a similar predicament; who would we appeal to if not to the United States?

It is a waste of time. As time goes by, the influence and intervention of extreme elements within the Shi'ite community linked with Tehran increases. Damascus and Moscow will not refrain from poking their noses in, if they can humiliate the United States and Israel. One must remember that the war against terrorism does not end with the hijacking. There are ups and downs in this war. Prestige also plays a role in it, but it should not be a determining factor. A formula can be found to release the Shi'ite detainees which we intend to release in any event.

We can hardly win this war without the help of the United States. The purpose should be cooperation with the United States rather than the arguments and confrontations which have plagued the hijacking of the TWA airliner. Both sides could succeed if they cooperate and exchange intelligence data. But, first and formost, it seems that the United States will have to conduct an in-house check of the safety conditions of its airlines flying to the Middle East. I have flown to and from the Middle East with TWA on a number of occasions and I must say that an armed terrorist boarding a TWA plane (and he could easily board it at several airports) cannot but succeed in his mission.

Peres Interviewed on Hijacking, Political Issues

TA210454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0410 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] When will Israel release the Shi'ites detained in Israel, irrespective of the hijacking?

[Peres] The U.S. President has already justly said that Israel has a problem. So far, the release of the hostages [as heard] was an issue solely related to security considerations in southern Lebanon. Now we are faced with another problem: We need to avoid making matters look like an overall surrender to the hijackers.

[Schiffer] We may find the original sin here. Israel is constantly being reminded that it was actually the element that determined the price by releasing more than 1,000 terrorists in exchange for 3 prisoners.

[Peres] I know that, to acertain extent, we find an instinct for self-destruction in Israel. This is the eighth of the hijackings and kidnappings carried out by the Shi'ites. The previous seven were carried out before the release of the terrorists from our prisons. Did this prevent the hijacking of planes? To the best of our knowledge, this present hijacking began before we released the detainees [as heard], and has nothing to do with the release.

[Schiffer] With your permission, let us turn to domestic affairs. It was reported by the Prime Minister's Office that you will try, for the last time, to coordinate positions with the vice prime minister on the Tabah issue. Do you view this matter of Tabah as a casus belli, even to the point of resigning from your post?

[Peres] I have indeed heard such a statement on behalf of my office, but it was not released by me. I view the matter of regulating relations with Egypt as a cardinal issue. In fact, I see two overlapping matters. The first is the government's decision-making ability. Both outwardly and inwardly, the government must not appear to be paralyzed. It is true that the Cabinet is made up of two halves, and each half can impose a veto. However, wisdom lies in bridging differences of opinion rather than reaching a veto, because if we engage in imposing vetoes on each other, we will, in fact, be telling the world that there is no address to turn to in Israel. This is a very dangerous situation, from an international point of view.

[Schiffer] What if it becomes clear to you that you cannot reach a compromise with the vice prime minister?

[Peres] Look, I will do my best so that this government will have the ability to decide on political issues, whatever the decision may be. I would not like to elaborate on this now.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir says it may be better to deal now with economic issues which are more acute [preceeding word in English] and more burning than the Tabah issue, to deal with the economy rather than to create an atmosphere of government crisis on this issue.

[Peres] I do not see how the political matter interfered with the economic one. On the contrary, in my opinion, if it transpires that we are politically paralyzed, this will also affect our economic situation. I do not see any reason why we should not handle both spheres simultaneously, since both are very serious. A strenuous effort to prevent wars, to promote peace, is not a side issue. I told some of my colleagues in the government that I remember a situation wherein on a Friday we did not know that a war would break out on Saturday. We are not interested in creating an Arab coalition which will again develop the war option. I heard the claims of the various parties. Let us say it will be difficult to reach an agreement with Jordan. Incidentally, negotiations with Jordan are not an automatic followup to arrangements with Egypt. However, even if we do not reach arrangements with Jordan, there is no reason for us to lose the peace with Egypt, for which we paid a very dear price.

[Schiffer] To conclude this issue, let me pose a personal question to you. If you are unable to reach an agreement with your Likud partners, will you draw the appropriate conclusions from this?

[Peres] I know you would like me to announce right now everything I will do tomorrow and the day after. At this stage I am acting — without threats and without declarations — for the restoration of the political decisionmaking ability of the government. I think that a government which lacks this ability puts itself in an intolerable position. This is the immediate goal for which I will act.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, when you talk of decisionmaking ability, are you aware of the fact that there is a troubled national mood today, that the public feels that matters are not moving or overseen? Does the country have a captain, Mr Prime Minister?

[Peres] There is a captian, but on a very stormy sea. For many years we have neglected elementary economic rules. Take a look at what happened with regard to the bank shares collapse. Do you think this has not left its marks? Look at the deficits that have accumulated in all walks of life in Israel. Look at the loans which we now have to repay — both domestic and foreign loans. In my opinion, it is a little naive and superficial to think there is some sort of panacea which can remedy all mistakes overnight.

[Schiffer] If I asked you to draw a national agenda in the economic sphere, what is expected in the near future, after the end of the present package deal?

[Peres] We are entering the two next battles. The first battle was to prevent unemployment and the collapse of the economy. When we undertook the handling of the economy, it was on the threshold of total collapse and the eruption of extensive unemployment. The two main battles we are now facing are the battle for reducing the rate of inflation which disrupts all walks of life, and the battle over the balance of payments. We cannot, should not, and need not live off U.S. aid. This country has enough talent and enough initiative to stand on its own two feet.

Rabin Meets With U.S. Military Delegation

TA201954 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1312 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 20 Jun (ITIM) — "Local industry must take into account that it should adapt itself to the purchaser, not the purchaser to the industry." This was said today by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, at a meeting with members of a delegation from the United States composed of representatives of the four branches of the U.S. Army, in the Tel Aviv Astoria Hotel.

The U.S. delegation came to Israel to discuss the implementation of the "memorandum of understanding," the agreement that was signed at one time between the United States and Israel, and which permits Israel to supply various commodities to the U.S. Army and participate in bids. Within the framework of the "memorandum of understanding" the U.S. Army purchases goods from various countries.

At the meeting, the defense minister said that Israel currently has economic problems. The Defense Ministry has cut its budget by $400 million and, because of this cut, it has decreased orders from industry and industry needs to find purchasers abroad in order to develop. "The situation in industry when it was living in a fools' paradise has come to an end," Mr Rabin said, adding that it was now industry's duty to find purchasers abroad so as to consolidate the economy in Israel.

The defense minister added that he regards the U.S. delegation's visit to Israel as an opportunity for industry and now everything depends on the industrialists themselves.

Mr Rabin praised the decision to establish a free trade zone between Israel and the United States, something that would provide Israeli industry with the opportunity to sell in the U.S. market. The "memorandum of understanding" provides industry with a good opportunity, the defense minister concluded.

UNIFIL Officers Warn Against ASL Actions

TA201618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] UNIFIL commanders have warned Israel that they will not be able to prevent firing by Shi'ite militias if the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] continues to bomb Shi'ite villages in the area. A top UN source told this to our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami. According to UNIFIL the ASL soldiers have fired at Shi'ite villages several times recently.

General Lahd on ASL's Fight Against Terrorism

TA201055 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 19 Jun 85 p 5

[Report on an interview with General Antoine Lahd by Hayim Raviv — date and place not given]

[Text] "I will react to terrorism with terrorism; we will follow the policy of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, maybe using a style that is somewhat more polished." This was said by the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, Gen Antoine Lahd, in reply to a question by *BAMAHANE* as to how his army intends to react in the event of cooperation between local security strip residents and terrorists.

Lahd added: "We would not want enemies to be found in our midst, and so we will expel them to beyond the strip. If such people or others commit acts resulting in death or destruction, we will have no alternative but to speak in a language they understand — that of terror."

In reply to another question on the ASL's ability to cope with routine security problems in the strip Lahd said: "The ASL has the skills required to fulfill almost all the missions it is given. This is not a question of nuclear or electronic warfare; this is a war against terrorism and the ASL is capable of fighting terrorism here more efficiently than the IDF, because its personnel are defending their homes. They are here in the field and they know the population."

Lahd foresees an increase in infiltration into the security strip, but he promises that the fate of the "infiltrators will be that of their predecessors." In his view, "Syria will encourage the extremist elements in acts of terrorism, but we are here to prevent those acts."

What about a large-scale Syrian action such as, for instance, bringing Syrian Army units down to the south?

Lahd: That would go beyond the limits of my ability. It would be a matter between countries. I assume the IDF will know how to deal with the problem, if and when it arises." [Quotation marks as published]

Tourists To Pay Fee To Enter Egypt Via Tabah

TA210911 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] Groups of tourists from abroad, individual tourists, and Israelis wanting to cross into Egypt via Tabah will have to pay a new passage levy of 10,560 shekels, beginning 1 July. Yesterday, written instructions on this matter were delivered to travel and tourism agents. Sources in that sector expressed astonishment at the fact that the government saw fit to impose an additional fee on tourists, making travel packages more expensive. Up until now, Israel has not collected passage fees at the Tabah terminal crossing, although the Egyptians have done so from the other side.

Ya'aqobi Outlines 5-Year Economic Plan

TA201114 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] "The way out of the present dangerous and threatening state of the Israeli economy is the adoption of a responsible, consistent economic policy, based on three underlying assumptions: that a sense of urgency is instilled in all those concerned, that the plan is comprehensive, and that all the elements of the society share in the responsibility for the country's economy by practising restraint today for the sake of the future."

With these words the minister of economy and planning, Gad Ya'aqobi, today introduced a five-year plan for the "rehabilitation and growth" of the Israeli economy at a press conference in Jerusalem.

Mr Ya'aqobi had earlier presented the plan to prime minister Shim'on Peres. It is to be placed on the Cabinet agenda for discussion in the near future.

The economic planning minister noted that unless restraint is exercised by everyone, from ministers to Knesset members to economic pressure groups, "entire systems are liable to collapse," with untold consequences not only for the Israeli economy, but for the country's social structure. These, in turn, could pose "a direct threat to Israel's democratic regime, as manifested by trends which are already emerging."

What is called for, then, Mr Ya'aqobi asserted, is a "stable, consistent government policy with clear and unequivocal goals."

The plan, which seeks to answer these needs, was drawn up by the ministry's Economic Planning Authority, which is headed by Dr Ben Zilberfarb. It appears in the form of a 174-page booklet, crammed with tables relating to the country's economic performance in the past and projections for the future.

The long-range goals posited by the plan include growth of the GNP enabling full employment and possibilities of absorbing additional capital; progress towards economic independence by reducing the balance-of-payments deficit; a change in the structure of the economy through enlarging the relative portion of the export branch; and creating conditions for technological advancement — which is not only vital for the economy but also a sine qua non for upgrading the IDF's deterrent capability and for ensuring an infrastructure which will attract immigrants from highly developed countries.

According to the experts in the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the "critical sphere" is that of the balance of payments and Israel's external debts. Top priority must therefore be accorded to this area. In practical terms, this means reducing the deficit in the current civilian deficit from $3.4 billion to $0.8 billion by 1990. Israel's external debt, which stood at $23,366 million at the end of 1984, would remain stable in 1985 and decline to $21,600 million by 1990. Concomitantly, the country's foreign currency reserves would increase from $2,330 million in 1985 to $4,480 million in 1990.

Other goals include:

— Restoring economic growth: The plan speaks of restraint in local demand in 1985-1986, followed by accelerated growth eventuating in an annual growth rate of 6 percent in 1990. Similarly, the GNP in 1990 will be 28 percent higher than it was in 1984, totalling $30 billion (in 1984 terms).

— Curbing inflation: In 1986, the plan states, "A level of inflation must be attained which is far lower than the existing level," and inflation must not be allowed to re-emerge.

— The reduction of the relative weight of the public services sector. Government expenditures on goods and services (excluding defense imports) must decrease from one-quarter to one-fifth of the GNP by 1990.

— The reduction of private consumption from its current two-thirds of the GDP (gross domestic product) to 60 percent of the GDP by 1990, this to be achieved by a 4-percent cutback in the standard of living during 1985-1986, and its raising by 2.3 percent per annum from 1987-1990.

— An increase in investments in the economy to an annual rate of 9.4 percent from 1987-1990, this following a decline in investments of 24 percent in 1984-1985.

— The reduction of the government deficit, as part of the effort to cut the inflation rate. This will be achieved through a decline in public consumption and increased tax revenues resulting from heightened economic growth. Additionally, government printing of money will be confined to a level of $1.2 billion in 1985, $800 million in 1986, $200 million in 1987, and a ban will be imposed on all printing of money as of 1988.

Unemployment, according to the projections, will stand at approximately 5.5 percent in 1990, as compared with 6.9 percent in the last quarter of 1984. The work force is expected to grow by about 2 percent annually (slightly in excess of the overall population growth of 1.7 percent per annum), this stemming largely from an increase in the proportion of women in the work force. Currently, women comprise 38 percent of the work force, but they will constitute over 50 percent of the addition to the work force until the end of the decade.

— The educational makeup of the labor force will also be enhanced, with 35 percent of the country's gainfully employed citizens possessing 13 or more years of study by the end of the decade. In this connection, Mr Ya'aqobi called for the diversion of funds on a major scale to aid the growth of higher technological education and for scientific/industrial research and development. "It is unacceptable, even irresponsible," he said, "for a situation to exist in which there is a crying need for computer experts, while only one in every ten applicants for computer studies can be accepted."

Visiting Swedish Minister Views Meeting With Shamir

TA210614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The Swedish immigration minister said in Jerusalem that criticism was leveled at Israel in Scandinavia in the wake of the incident between the army of southern Lebanon and the UNIFIL Finnish soldiers, but that this was done in the course of a public argument during which different views were expressed. The minister, Anita Gradin, spoke with our correspondent Gid'on Remez after a talk with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. She is visiting Israel as the guest of the Foreign and Immigration Absorption Ministries, and this is the first official visit by a Swedish Cabinet member to Israel in 4 years.

Our correspondent reports it was agreed in her talks here that such visits, as well as reciprocal ones, should continue in the future. The Swedish immigration minister told our correspondent that Sweden has much to learn from Israel in the sphere of absorbing immigrants and teaching them the language. She noted that refugees from the Middle East are among those who immigrate to Sweden.

Liberal Party Votes To Merge With Herut

TA210335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0305 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The Liberal Party convention decided about an hour ago in favor of a merger with the Herut Movement. However, this resolution won by only a small majority of 54 percent, as opposed to 46 percent who voted against the motion. After nearly 19 hours of incessant deliberations, 217 of the party delegates voted in favor of Minister Moda'i's proposal for a merger with the Herut Movement, compared with 187 deputies who voted in favor of Yehezqel Harmelekh's proposal that advocated continued observance of the Liberal Party's independence.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that Liberal Party sources expressed their view this morning that it would not be easy to implement the merger with the Herut Movement because of the slim majority that supported the move.

ALGERIA

DFLP's Hawatimah Begins Visit to Algiers

LD191942 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 19 Jun (APS) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], arrived this morning in Algiers for a visit to our country, during which he is to hold talks and contacts with Algerian officials, basically dealing with the developments of the Palestinian question especially the war in the camps in Lebanon.

Concerning the agreement, Hawatimah said that this agreement between the Amal movement, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and Syria should take into account the interests of the Palestinian people, primarily the security of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

He added that this agreement contains many dangers, because it provides for the withdrawal of weapons from the camps, which means disarming the Palestinian people of their right to defend themselves and their revolution.

Hawatimah explained that this difficult phase the Palestinian revolution is experiencing requires alertness and caution to confront the dangers that still threaten the security of the Palestinian camps following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

LIBYA

Iran's Hashemi-Rafsanjani Arrives in Tripoli

LD202350 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Council in the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived in Tripoli tonight at the head of an important delegation including Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; brother Mehsen Rafiq-Dust, minister of the Revolutionary Guard, and a number of members of the Islamic Consultative Council.

A warm welcome was accorded to the brother chairman of the Islamic Consultative Council and the delegation accompanying him at Tripoli International Airport where Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the forefront of those on hand to welcome him.

Brother Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Council, made a statement at Tripoli International Airport in which he said: I have not come to the Jamahiriyah for a long time; I was eager to come here to meet the brothers in the leadership of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

I was sent to the Jamahiriyah at an invitation extended to me in the hope that this visit would lead to good of Muslims and the deprived throughout the world.

U.S. Desire for Balance in Area Termed 'Interference'

LD192332 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Political talk: "Balance in American Comprehension"]

[Text] On 11 June in his speech on the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libyan Arab territory the leader of the revolution said: America is now planning to swallow and partition the Arab homeland and to restore its presence in it. Proof of the leader's statement are represented in the hostile American practices, by the return of U.S. forces to Egypt, Somalia, Oman and to others; and by encircling [tatwiq] experiments on Arab territory, by providing facilities for U.S. fleets in a number of Arab ports, and equipping U.S. military bases and centers in more than one Arab arena.

The United States is not satisfied only with such practices; in addition and in accordance with its insolent nature it announces the continuation of its attempts to dominate, blackmail, sow, and perpetuate colonialist spheres of influence in the Arab region. This is exposed by the flagrant statements made occasionally by American officials. Among those is the statement of the American official for the affairs of the Arab Maghreb to journalists at the White House. He said: The present visit of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to America, which immediately followed the visit of the Algerian president to Washington, comes within the framework of creating a balance in the region of North Africa following the signing of the African Arab Union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco.

This balance about which the American official is speaking and which he wants to create is in itself interference in the affairs of others and in the affairs of the region, and the creation of axes in it. In reality it only means domination, polarization, partitioning, and the return of American presence to the Arab territory to swallow it. Without any doubt all this is rational from the viewpoint of the hostile American colonialist and monopolist interests. However, how do we describe the Arab stances, the directions and moves which flow in the American course? What do we call what some Arabs offer America to achieve its targets and to tighten its grip on the region and on its masses, resources, and future? We believe that the Arab citizens through the many and numerous tribulations and tragedies that they have experienced can comprehend, realize, know, classify, and discern what is happening now in the Arab arena. However this is not enough. What is enough is self-defense, defense of freedom, the future, and life. This comes about only by standing up to America and its hostile schemes.

Mubarak's Remarks on Sudan Relations Viewed

LD192326 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The head of the Egyptian regime, Husni Mubarak, has returned to Cairo after his visit to Khartoum. Replying to a question about the effect of current Egyptian-Sudanese relations on relations between Sudan and Libya, he said that relations between Sudan and any other country was not at the expense of relations between Egypt and Sudan.

We assure the head of the Egyptian regime that the Jamahiriyah's relationship with sister Sudan are natural, confirming the aspirations of the Arab people in the two countries for liberation and unity. Subsequently these relationships are at the expense of the agent regime in Egypt and at the expense of its masters. We are proceeding with undermining the relationship of this regime with any Arab country until it abandons the capitulationist agreements with the Zionist enemy.

MOROCCO

Envoy to Tunisia Views Hassan's Call for Arab Summit

LD192158 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] It was announced in Amman today that Jordan's King Husayn, telephoned King Hassan II and confirmed his approval of the need to convene an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss humanitarian problems and the harsh hardships that the Palestinians in the Beirut camps are being subjected to in Lebanon as a result of the attacks on them since the beginning of the blessed month of Ramadan.

With regard to the emergency Arab summit, Mohamed Tazi, Morocco's ambassador to Tunisia, has asserted King Hassan II's interest in preparing the political climate and the suitable atmosphere for the success of the emergency Arab summit called for by Morocco; King Hassan II is endeavoring to have all the member-states of the Arab League participate. In a statement to MAP after his meeting today with Chadli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, Tazi said they discussed the contacts His Majesty King Hassan II is making with the kings and presidents of the Arab states to achieve this goal, and that these contacts are continuing. Furthermore, Mohamed Tazi, who is also Morocco's delegate to the Arab League, said that he also discussed with Klibi developments in the Arab world and the results of the secretary general's contacts within the framework of the task entrusted to him by the Arab League Council on 8 June. As for the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled for 24 June Tazi said if it is in the Arab interest to postpone the meeting by 2 or 3 days, then this will be useful. In this connection it has been learned from Arab diplomatic quarters in Tunis that Morocco has asked for the postponement of the meeting of the Arab League Council until 27 June for further consultations among the members.

This morning Tazi contacted Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, as well as the permanent delegates of the Arab League.

SUDAN

Islamic Front Leader Discusses Shari'a Implementation

JN201434 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jun (SUNA) — Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi, secretary general of the National Islamic Front, has stated that the Islamic Shari'a laws were not issued in September, that the Sudanese people have been asking for these laws since independence, and that calling them the September laws is a form of political maneuvering. Al-Turabi said that the Islamic or non-Islamic character of these laws is a basic constitutional issue that requires the convocation of a constitutent assembly that will deal with this issue.

He added that the transitional authorities have not been entrusted with the cancellation or restriction of these laws, but with the transfer of power to the people within a definite period of time.

Dr al-Turabi said that the application of the Islamic laws in September had been a restricted application, had not included the head of state, and had been applied without a suitable basis. Dr al-Turabi announced that the National Islamic Front wants to complete these laws and have the state constitution abide by Islamic laws.

Dr al-Turabi explained that the deposed president had sought to obtain credit for the application of these laws, which is why he monopolized the formulation of these laws, allowed no consultations or studies to be made, and even distorted these laws, thus harming their essence. He said that the committee on the revision of these laws at the Attorney General's Office had objected to such a procedure.

Dr al-Turabi said that the southern problem must be dealt with from its roots. He added that the front has begun to establish its movement in the north and in the south on a popular basis, and called for increasing transport and communications, and establishing the political, social, and economic structure on the basis of a unified Sudan.

On the front's future prorgam, Dr al-Turabi said that the front has effectively begun the implementation of its political and party program. A consultative council was formed comprising 300 members as well as a political bureau which comprises 30 members. A bureau for Islamic propagation was also formed as was an administrative bureau that will be in charge of the front's organizational aspects.

Dr al-Turabi said that front leaders toured the central, eastern, and northern regions and that they will tour Kurdufan, Darfur, and the southern region immediately after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. He added that conferences will be held in each of the regions to choose regional leaders. He said that the front was met with broad response from all sectors of the Sudanese people.

On the possibility of an alliance with any political entity or party, Dr al-Turabi said that the front will wait until the programs of the various parties and political entities become more clear. He added that it is better at present that each party remain an independent entity so that the people may differentiate between the options that are proposed.

He explained that the front will support Islamic laws and will consider any attempt to cancel them as an apostasy and political treason against the popular will which has not stopped calling for the application of God's law. Dr al-Turabi said that the National Alliance of Trade Unions remains a closed club for certain

political sides, because it excluded some of the trade unions. He added that its position on the Islamic Shari'a is a betrayal of the trade unions action because the issue of Shari'a is a disputed [khilafiyah] policy that the trade unions action has nothing to do with it. He pointed out that the parties that cooperated with the National Alliance of Trade Unions only wanted to remove some political powers from the arena. Al-Turabi announced that the front supports trying anyone who is involved in corruption or has accumulated wealth at the expense of people.

His excellency said that the call for the extradition of the deposed president is not acceptable from a political point of view and is an embarrassment for Egypt. Therefore, he said, the accusations against him must be crystallized after some consideration in order not to make this issue a political one that might be used to spoil the close relations between Egypt and Sudan.

Al-Turabi said that the 1956 constitution, modified in 1964, can not deal with the current situation in the country because it does not take into account regional rule. His excellency called for issuing a draft constituion now that would benefit from any constitutional article in the previous constitutions. He said that the legislative authority must be given to the Military Council while the executive authority must be given to the Council of Ministers.

Liberation Front Issues Statement on Jonglei Canal

JN201218 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jun (SUNA) — In a statement, the Sudanese Liberation Front, led by 'Uthman Ibrahim Ahmad Tawil, has announced that it rejects the continuation of work to dig the Jonglei Canal, Upper Nile Region, and appealed to the Military Council to cancel the canal digging agreement in order to preserve the natural and water resources of the Sudanese nation.

The statement pointed out that one reason for this rejection is that digging the canal only provides Sudan with 4 billion cubic meters of water, whereas the Arab Republic of Egypt gains about 59 billion cubic meters, which is sufficient to turn the Egyptian desert into farms at a time when a large portion of southern Sudan will turn into a desert. The statement said the waters of the swamp area, which bascially feed the evaporation process in the southern areas and which fall in the form of rain due to southwestern winds, will be tranferred to the Nile bed, thereby decreasing the degree of evaporation in those areas, and the region will turn into a region of drought and desertification.

The statement said that neither the inhabitants of the Jonglei area nor the country will benefit from digging the canal. It said that the Nile water agreement between Sudan and Egypt makes our country donate 4 billion cubic meters of water annually from its share in the interest of our brothers in Egypt. This will obstruct many projects that Sudan needs due to agreements reached by the defunct government, which depended on the policy of protection under the pretext of integration and joint defense.

Authorities Reportedly Crack Down on Libyans

NC191444 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — In Friday's edition the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* writes that the Sudanese authorities recently prevented 23 Libyans from entering Khartoum because they had no entry visas or passports.

The Sudanese authorities took this action after it was noted that many Libyans have been entering Khartoum recently without visas or passports.

AL-MUSAWWAR further writes that the Sudanese authorities returned the Libyans to the plane that brought them from Ethiopia to take them back to Addis Ababa. Furthermore, orders have been issued for non-Sudanese to secure entry visas before coming to Sudan.

The magazine adds that last week for the first time the Sudanese authorities acted on the activities of members of the Libyan Revolutionary Committees in Khartoum when Sudanese security personnel seized a car which was constantly parked in front of the Armed Forces Security Department. As it turned out there were members of the Revolutionary Committees in the car. It also held audio and video equipment and its task was to observe the building and those entering and leaving it.

The car has since been released and those inside were advised not to repeat their action.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Issues Communique on Fighting

LD201332 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A communique issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture today stated that the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out a fierce assault on 14 June against Moroccan concentration at Mahbes. The communique pointed out that the occupation forces suffered very heavy losses in lives and meterial during the assault: 141 soldiers killed, 165 wounded, 9 captured, and 32 Toyota and Land Rover vehicles and 6 trucks destroyed as well as significant quantities of weapons and material destroyed or captured.

The Saharan communique also said that 14 mines were detonated 2 days before the assault when a military convoy was passing by, resulting in the destruction of 14 trucks and the death of those who were on board.

The communique stressed that the assault and the losses it inflicted on the ranks of the monarchist forces show the ability and the effectiveness of the Saharan People's Liberation Army, which is determined to continue and intensify its struggle within the framework of the greater Arab Maghreb offensive in order to complete its national liberation.

SOMALIA

Siad Receives Libya's 'Umar, Al-Qadhdhafi Message

EA201047 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0550 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] President Mohamed Siad barre yesterday received the general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, Dr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar, and his delegation who arrived yesterday for a short visit. Dr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar delivered a written message to the president from the Libyan president, His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and conveyed his greetings.

Their talks focused on issues concerning the strengthening of relations between the two countries. Challe Siad called upon the delegation to convey his greetings to the Libyan president, government and people, and also wished them a safe journey.

UGANDA

President Obote Delivers Speech on Development

EA201643 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1208 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Speech by President Milton Obote on the budget to the National Assembly — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, whatever our detractors, whether at home or abroad, may advance against our performance as parliament and government in the political, social, and economic fields, it will always remain a fact of history that Uganda's fifth parliament elected in December 1980 tackled the problems inherited with determination to overcome those problems and did so with realism and moderation. Uganda has a very high stock of goodwill in Africa and the rest of the world.

It is on account of this goodwill that the visible achievements the people of Uganda have been able to record since the general election were greatly financed by the international organizations and international community. [Sentence as received] Ugandan leaders, however, Mr Speaker, will continue to bear heavy responsibility, particularly in political and security matters. Since 1981, some leaders appear to believe that political and security problems are the responsibility of the government alone. This belief has led some leaders to the tendency of selling Uganda short abroad. [Applause]

The crucial challenge, Mr Speaker, for all Ugandan leaders is in the answer to the question: What am I doing to advance democracy and security in Uganda? If the consistent answer is one of heaping blame and sometimes insults onto other leaders, whoever does so has failed as a leader. There is no country, Mr Speaker, in the world that would bring democracy or security to the people of Uganda. This is the sole responsibility of the people of Uganda.

Mr Speaker, all these leaders of Uganda know that even our best friends abroad do not know Uganda as much as ourselves. Every time any one of us shelves our responsibility and appeals to friends abroad to influence events in Uganda, we confuse those friends. We also surrender our sovereignty and we thereby acknowledge and advertise to our own people that we are unfit to shoulder responsibility.

Mr Speaker, in 1971 [words indistinct] citizens of Uganda and who held responsible positions in their governments, or worked with the media and who professed to be knowledgeable about Uganda as well to be friends of Uganda, supported and mounted massive propaganda in favor of the regime of murder and terror. Some of these so-called friends and persons of goodwill toward the people of Uganda appeared not to appreciate the traumatic suffering to the people of Uganda and that the people of Uganda had to endure at the hands of a dictator who the Western media described in 1971 as the gentle giant. [Applause]

That description, Mr Speaker, taken together with the killing rapacity of that giant, must be a warning to all the people of Uganda against the violent propaganda which the same media has waged for 4 and i/2 years to tarnish the image of the Government of Uganda. We must be warned, Mr Speaker, when people in whose country democracy has taken very deep roots acknowledge and say things which undermines our nascent democracy.

Mr Speaker, Uganda has not fully recovered, even mentally, from the horrors of the 1970's for anyone or any country to work to plunge this country once more in a mere 15 years into a situation of new horror is a crime against humanity.

There is no magic wand, Mr Speaker, either here or in any country abroad, which can remove overnight the problems we have to face and resolve. If such a magic wand existed, it is inconceivable that any one of us, or our friends abroad, would not have used it in the 1970's, or used it since this house was elected. All these points most clearly that we must as the people of Uganda and as leaders make every endeavor to work with one another, to tolerate one another, respect one another, moderate the expressions of our feelings in areas of differences. Unless we do this, such achievements as we have recorded will be wiped out by ugly incidents.

Mr Speaker, let no one, either here or abroad, continue to entertain the false belief that this government is not interested in the rule of law, human rights, the unity of the people of Uganda, or the promotion of democracy and democratic institutions. I challenge all who disagree with the government to show their hand of cooperation and see whether the members of the government would fail to respond strongly.

Mr Speaker, members of this government are not foreigners. We belong to this country. We have the responsibility to serve the people of Uganda without discrimination and to provide security to all the people of Uganda. The government has the responsibility to control and eliminate activities of criminal elements.

This being an elected government, Mr Speaker, we shall continue with the policy of giving political support to the police to apprehend criminal elements and, where necessary, the police will get assistance from the army and other security organs. The political heads of the security ministries [as heard] will continue to make

broad policies. But will not be involved in the day to day operation of security organs or arresting culprits and suspects.

I say to honorable members that whatever may be our political differences, we cannot afford in the name of our country and people to differ on the grave matter of security for all the people of Uganda.

Mr Speaker, in conclusion, I want to thank honorable members for the understanding I have received on the previous four occasions when I stood on this spot to present the annual plan for rehabilitation, recovery, and development. I am not bothered by some walkouts. It is not a challenge to me, it is a challenge to them. It is matter of choice. Do you want parliament, or don't you want parliament? We will see whether they will come back or not. Should they go out — even into the bush — we shall find them there.

Mr Speaker, it has been a very honorable task as minister of finance. I am relieved, however, to note that whereas at the beginning, the road ahead was not clear [words indistinct], but today no one can doubt that markers toward the goal of a united, peaceful, and prosperous Uganda have been put in place. [Passage indistinct]

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move (?the resolution for) [words indistinct] my country. [Applause]

CHAD

Draft Cooperation Agreement Signed With Morocco

AB172256 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] At the invitation of his majesty the king, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, paid a friendly and working visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from 15 to 17 June 1985. During this visit various aspects of relations bwtween the two countries, as well as African and world issues of mutual interest were discussed. On this occasion a draft cooperation agreement between the two countries was signed thus instituting the appropriate machinery to give impetus to their relations. In their desire to develop inter-African cooperation in all fields, out of their awareness of the bonds of friendship and solidarity existing between the two countries, and in their desire to strengthen these bonds in all fields, especially in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields, the Government of the Republic of Chad, and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reached the following agreement:

Article 1 — The two countries promise to reciprocally promote advantageous cooperation between their two countries.

Article 2 — To this end, a joint commission has been set up with the task of defining the relations between the two countries especially in the fields of: a) economic cooperation, agriculture, industry, mining, energy, [word indistinct] and posts and telecommunications; b) trade; c) financial relations; d) social and cultural cooperation in the fields of information, education, professional training, youth and sports, public health, tourism, and scientific and technical cooperation through consultations and exchanges of experience between experts in the fields of economic activity of mutual interest.

The role of the joint commission is to draw up and submit to the two governments for their approval proposals that will finalize these relations and solve the problems that could arise from the implementation of agreements or conventions reached or to be reached between the two countries in the commercial, economic, financial, and scientific and technical fields.

Article 3 — The joint commission will meet regularly once every 2 years and if necessary it will hold an extraordinary session with the approval of both parties. The sessions will be held alternately in Ndjamena and Rabat.

Article 4 — The delegations of each country will be led by a personality of ministerial rank and will also include delegates chosen by each government.

Article 5 — The decisions and conclusions of the commission will be recorded in reports, and where appropriate they will appear in conventions, agreements, draft agreements, or [word indistinct].

Bardai Views Togo President's Statement on Conflict

AB202125 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] In connection with the problem of national reconciliation in Chad, we would like to dwell on a brief statement made in Paris by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema who said that his country and France are doing something now to help the children of Chad meet again. Observers are wondering what doing something may imply.

In any event, one must feel gratified by President Eyadema's concern about the tragic situation of the Chadian people. Let us hope that Togo, which is at last resuming its mediation efforts in the Chadian crisis in conjunction with the OAU's official mediators, will take a new stand. As a matter of fact, not very long ago, the Togolese head of state called for reconciliation in Chad around the leader of the Ndjamena group. For Chadian patriots, that diplomatic language was tantamount to endorsing the extremist position of the Ndjamena group and was thus a call on the fighting forces and militants to simply join the enemy. For the National Liberation Council and the Transitional National Union Government, a dialogue among the Chadians can only take place when all parties are placed on equal footing and under the auspices of the OAU.

According to the latest reports, the Togolese head of state, who called for a second round of the Brazzaville peace conference, made this clear: For us, the problem of national reconciliation is not the concern of just one man, it is the concern of all Chadians. Many Chadian cadres are outside the country. There is a need to achieve reconciliation so that they can take part in the development of the country.

Meanwhile, in connection with President Eyadema's statement, one continues to wonder what role France can play. In fact, the French Government has just donated about 200 million CFA francs to help the Ndjamena group regain control of the military situation in southern Chad, thus pursuing its interventionist policy in favor of one of the warring factions in Chad. In light of this, can the French Government play a mediation role? Or should one understand President Eyadema's statement as a commitment by Paris and Lome to bring pressure to bear on Ndjamena? One still finds it difficult to comprehend the Franco-Togolese move, especially as one knows that in the Chadian crisis the Elysee has been blowing hot and cold alternately.

CONGO

President Addresses Labor Party on Investment Cuts

AB201724 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Jun (AFP) — President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo on Thursday proposed at the opening session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (the sole Marxist party) in Brazzaville that most of the country's investment program not be implemented. The Central Committee will make the necessary decisions to safeguard the macroeconomic balance and reduce financial stress. This was announced by the head of state to the 75 members of the Central Committee at its

plenary meeting scheduled to last 10 days. The crises is worsening and oil (the main foreign-exchange earner) continues to give us unpleasant surprises, the president stated further. There is only one thing we can do: Save that which is essential and pay the price for the survival of our country's independence and of our people's revolution, he added, thus hinting that Congo wishes to emerge from its financial difficulties without recourse to the IMF.

Congo's external public debt is about $1 billion and debt servicing from the 1985 budget (112 billion CFA) represents 40 percent of revenue. The greatest part of the debt is owed to France or to private French investors.

Prior to the opening of the Central Committee meeting, Finance Minister Justin Lekoundzou told AFP that the government will ensure the reorganization of the public sector at all costs, but concrete measures were not officially announced.

Officials Outline Economic Difficulties

AB201045 Paris AFP in French 1608 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Correspondent Nicholas Baby report]

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Jun (AFP) — The Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (the sole party, which claims to be Marxist) meets in Brazzaville on Thursday for 10 days to examine a series of measures for straightening out public finances, according to reliable sources in the capital.

Congo, which has experienced a veritable oil boom and whose growth increased nearly 20 percent between 1979 and 1982, is faced with stagnation and, indeed in 1985, with a decrease in its crude oil production (6 million tons in 1984 and about 5.4 million expected in 1985) and a fall in prices.

At the same time, it has to finance several ambitious development programs started during the boom period and is consequently finding it increasingly difficult to fulfill its commitments, according to financial backers and private investors.

Last Monday, President Sassou-Nguesso pledged to speak the plain truth in order to avoid catastrophe for the country.

This is a difficult period, admitted Mr Justin Lekoundzou Itihi Ossetoumba, the minister of finance and budget, in an interview with the AFP special correspondent, but then denied that Congo has suspended payments or is about to do so. "Congo pays, sometimes belatedly, but it pays, to the displeasure of those who would like to see us on our knees before the Clubs of Paris, London, and the IMF," he said.

The government considers that it can indeed redress the situation without having to resort to multilateral organizations whose panacea seems to be excessively burdensome, especially for a country claiming to be socialist with a development plan based on self-reliance.

According to the minister, the total external debt is less than $1 billion. Debt servicing on the 1985 budget represents 40 percent of revenue (112 billion CFA or Fr2.24 billion). According to reliable sources, it might, in fact, be about 135 billion CFA (as against 18 billion in 1980). The minister, however, is worried about the rate of revenue collection of the 1985 budget, which might leave an imbalance between revenue and expenditure after several years of balanced and even surplus budgets.

The country had embarked upon excessively ambitious programs based mainly on non-productive investments, a businessman explained. Thus about 45 percent of the 1984 investment budget was devoted to public works and housing construction, since the president in particular has resolved to free his native northern region from its present land-locked situation.

Moreover, the government sector, with 38,000 salaried workers, records a net deficit of 30 billion CFA, according to reliable sources. The government will straighten out this sector at all cost, Mr Lekoundzou said, without revailing the details of the measures to be taken.

In order to face this delicate situation, Congo expects a great deal from France, its principal creditor, said the minister, who also expects a certain amount of joint responsibility on its part with respect to its financial difficulties.

In government circles, however, there is a certain decree of irritation concerning a lack of understanding on the part of the country's principal partner. Diplomatic sources maintain that in 1983 France rejected a request for rescheduling of bilateral debts involving 30 to 40 billion CFA.

Among financial backers, there is general agreement that there is a new and clearly defined desire to bring order to public finance in the government of Mr Ange Poungui, a (?42-year-old) former banker. Opinions are more divided on the chances of Congo to avoid resorting to the IMF. In diplomatic circles, emphasis is placed on the impact that the austerity measures and the reorganization of the public sector can have on the internal cohesion of Mr Sassou-Nguesso's regime, which has been ruling the country since 1979.

ZAIRE

'Neighboring Country' Blamed for Moba Attack

AB211007 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, June 21 (AFP) — Two Zairean Army officers were killed as troops repelled a rebel attack Monday on the southeastern lakeside town of Moba, state radio reported today, confirming unofficial reports earlier this week.

The radio said the rebels, who came "from a neighbouring country" were put to flight after five hours of fighting. They suffered "heavy losses," according to the broadcast, which did not give further details.

BURKINA FASO

LIBERATION Interview With Sankara on Reform

PM201417 Paris LIBERATION in French 5 Jun 85 p 23

[Interview with Burkina Faso President Thomas Sankara by Guy Delbrel in Ouagadougou — date not given]

[Text] Ouagadougou — *LIBERATION*: In 2 years of government you have introduced numerous reforms but the rate, and even excessive number, of these changes has somewhat upset fundamental freedoms making your critics think that creeping fascism is developing in your country. What do you think?

Thomas Sankara: The Burkinabe rebel against authority out of habit. The dissidence maintained by our elite abroad is at present finding a favorable response in our country. Those who are shouting about fascism belong to this restless noisy minority which wanted revolution but dissociated themselves from it when their own ambitions were thwarted. Also those who compromised with all the previous regimes, ready to manipulate the crowd and public opinion. By carrying out violent actions this minority is trying to force us to act like fascists in order to attach damaging labels to us. There is no fascism and no repression.

LIBERATION: When you mention those whose ambitions were thwarted, you mean Lipad (Orthodox Communist Party)....

Thomas Sankara: Yes, but not just them. I also mean the leftists — the privileged children of the bourgeoisie who had access to school and education. They want changes. But in practice they stick to rejection and resignation.

LIBERATION: Is the reference to fascism not rather the result of the arrest of trade unionists and the beating of young people by the Revolution Defense Committees [CDR]?

Thomas Sankara: There has always been score-settling. At the beginning of the year opposition militants beat a CDR member who was admitted to hospital. People only shout about fascism when the CDR are involved. When the Lipad members were in this government, how many times did they claim responsibility for punitive expeditions against particular people. Have they forgotten that it was the National Revolution Council [CNR] which rejected them? Who is worried about the fate of the banned trade unionists? We are trying to stay calm. We are doing so out of modesty and respect. We are doing so at the expense of being accused of complacency by the extremists.

LIBERATION: In the villages I have seen the population at work, building schools, digging wells and so forth.... The result is sometimes impressive. I have also heard talk of forced labor.

Thomas Sankara: This shows the power of words and the impact of pictures, to use one of your media slogans. There are some labels and descriptions which are provocative. Forced labor — shock, horror. Do we need forced labor even at the weekend, with people sweating to write memos, files, and requests for food aid and assistance? Do we need it every day, all year, the whole of our lives? We prefer to ask our people to set to work. This work provides us with schools, dispensaries, maternity clinics and so forth.... If that is forced labor, we are prepared to force the people to carry it out. If they do not do it nobody will do it for them. If anybody is talking of forced labor, it is just a tiny minority.

LIBERATION: A tiny minority which is entitled to live with its differences.

Thomas Sankara: They are able to express their views and are not reluctant to do so. But the 10 percent of Burkinabe to which they belong benefit from the city's services: running water, electricity, air-conditioned hotels, telephone, telex.... Thanks to the taxes paid by 90 percent of the population. We have just lifted these compulsory taxes. Their egotism is a reality too. They can strike to demand wage increases for a large civil service, but never to demand the lifting or reduction of the burdens weighing down on our peasants.

LIBERATION: Although the CDR is setting itself up as a constructive force in rural districts, some groups in the city are accused of summary justice, and being trigger-happy. they are accused of establishing a reign of terror.

Thomas Sankara: It is true that that has been said. The CDR have sometimes committed acts of violence. It is violence committed out of exasperation stemming from provocation from some quarters. We are aware of this situation and ask the CDR members not to allow themselves to be led into a kind of violence which we do not want. This neutralism is bringing us criticism from the grassroots. We have even had to arrest members and fire some CDR officials.

LIBERATION: What about the Army? There is a great deal of speculation about divisions in the Army and even disagreement from some units.

Thomas Sankara: In the past any officer could get up, go and wake the soldiers, hand out weapons to them, and say: "Go and destroy this, capture the radio station for me" and there was a coup d'etat. Now you have to have a program and discuss it first with the soldiers who no longer merely obey stripes. The Army is with us.

LIBERATION: Relations between France and Burkina Faso are sometimes compared with the impossible relations between two suspicious and jealous lovers....

Thomas Sankara: If these relations do not lead us to a love match, I think we will arrive at a marriage of convenience. we know that France's African policy, which has greatly disappointed us, is largely the results of what the regimes in office before 1981 did or did not do.

Communication between us is sometimes difficult. Our straightforward talk disturbs and shocks people, it is the language of truth, unlike the well presented and polished speeches of which the speaker does not believe a word. Our aim is a good understanding with our partner and respect for him. When we said to Mitterrand "do not go to Chad," we were trying to express the African people's view as against the different view held by some states. Every country goes at its own speed. We hope that France

will be able to catch up with the Cancun statements which represents a very good starting point.

LIBERATION: You talk of Cancun as of an improbable future.

Thomas Sankara: We draw a distinction between the quality of men, their will to achieve things, and the limits imposed on that will. Look at what is happening in New Caledonia. Do you not think there is a resemblance with the Algerian situation 30 years on?

Sankara, Italy's Forte Hold Talks on Drought

AB202153 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Liberation Council and president of the republic, granted an audience this afternoon to His Excellency Francesco Forte, Italian deputy minister for world hunger. Mr Forte, who is in Ouagadougou in the framework of his tour of drought-affected Sahel countries, was introduced to the president by the minister of territorial administration and security. After the audience, the deputy minister told Mathieu Bounkoungou that Italy plans to act for the benefit of the Sahel countries:

[Begin recording] [Forte] We are (?planning) action in the fields of water resources, self-sufficiency in food production, health, and communications, as well as in the fight against desert-encroachment.

[Bounkoungou] Did you examine other matters with President Sankara?

[Forte] With the president in particular I examined the problem of the fight against desert-encroachment, agricultural development, water resources, as well as the important problem of food processing such as the processing of tomoates, meat, and many other problems.

[Bounkoungou] We have learned that you held a working session with some authorities of our country. What are the results of the meeting?

[Forte] The results are very positive, because we were responsive to all the dossiers submitted to us. We agree that the related projects should be implemented. [End recording]

After Ouagadougou, the Italian deputy minister will go to Niamey, Niger.

GHANA

Asamoah Signs Agreement With Japan on Loan

AB201426 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The Governments of Ghana and Japan today exchanged in Accra notes in connection with a loan of $24 million from Japan. The money will be used to implement the first phase of the rehabilitation of Ghana's ports. The loan will attract an interest of 3.5 percent per annum and will be repaid in 20 years beginning from 1995. The amount will be disbursed over a period of 5 years.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the charge d'affaires, of the Japanese Embassy in Accra, Yushiaki Kotaki, signed the agreement. Dr Obed Asamoah recalled that Ghana received another loan of $23 million from Japan in 1982 to rehabilitate the posts and telecommunications system. He thanked the Japanese Government for its continued assistance toward Ghana's economic recovery program. The secretary hoped the cordial relations between the two countries would be strengthened further.

On his part, Mr Kotaki said Japan has observed with concern Ghana's economic problems and is convinced that the country has taken the right path to rehabilitate the economy. He noted that ports play a very important role in both national and international economies. Japan is therefore happy to participate in Ghana's economic recovery program.

Mr Kotaki pledged that Japan will continue to assist needy developing countries despite her own problems. In this regard, Japan is increasing her budget under the official development assistance program to developing countries this year. The envoy hoped that Ghana would further benefit from such increased aid.

NIGERIA

Information Minister Discusses Countertrade

AB142137 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria is to keep a watchful eye on her partners in the countertrade to ensure that the terms of the trade are not abused.

Addressing a world news conference in London, the minister of information, social development, youth, sports and culture, Group Captain Emeka Emerua, defended Nigeria's decision to embark on countertrade. He said Nigeria has remained in the limits of OPEC production quota and that it was a survival strategy in the face of the country's serious economic problems.

Group Captain Emerua also reassured the journalists that the Federal Military Government will not keep anyone in detention for a day more than necessary.

In answer to a question about fugitive Umaru Dikko, the minister reiterated that he was being wanted at home to answer to purely criminal charges. He declared we are not politicians and we are not asking Dikko to explain his political role. He is being asked to answer questions on his illegal deals while in office.

Group Captain Emerua regretted that some sections of the foreign press had deliberately misrepresented Nigeria on a number of issues, including the deportation of illegal aliens.

Bauchi To Conduct Census of Religious Groups

AB202131 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The Bauchi State government is to conduct a census of all religious organizations in the state to determine their leaders, sources of finance, and mode of practice. Governor Sani Sami announced this in the state capital while exchanging views with the emir of (Kakadu), Alhaji Muhammadu Umar. He said the census would enable the government to identify fanatical sects. Many people were killed in the recent religious uprising in Gombe area of the state. The governor called on traditional rulers in the state to ensure the security of their domains by using their village and [words indistinct] to keep an eye on the movement of persons of doubtful identity.

Earlier the emir had stressed the need to increase food production so as to check desert encroachment in the state.

Commentary Urges Use of Force Against RSA

AB201100 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Apartheid South Africa has once again defied the international community and installed a puppet interim administration in Namibia, despite worldwide condemnation of such an action. As expected, the puppet government comprises mainly members of the white minority settlers and a few surrogate blacks, in an attempt to give it a representative color which it does not possess.

Coming as it did a few days after the UN Security Council had concluded a week-long debate on the issue, and with a unanimous condemnation of such an action, it is quite obvious that the racist South African racist action is designed to bypass the UN resolutions on the territory's independence. A close look at the guidelines under which the so-called interim government will operate, clearly demonstrates the racist regime's intentions not only in Namibia, but also in the whole of southern Africa. The new government in Namibia plus those so-called homelands in South Africa itself will be self-governing in all respects, for the racists retain the control of defense and foreign affairs. In addition, South Africa has the power to veto any legislation passed by the puppet regime. The intention of that safety valve as an instrument of blackmail is very clear. Should for one reason or other a progressive movement spring up within that government and attempt to issue legislation that may be unpalatable to Pretoria, the racist clique will use the sledgehammer to kill such a measure.

But is there nothing the rest of the world can do to check the excesses and arrogance of the clique of white minority rulers in South Africa? For how long will this monster called apartheid continue to hold the whole world in ransom? Of course, there is a lot the world can do and in fact has been doing through the instrumentality of the United Nations. But it now appears that the real culprits are those openly supporting the racist regime in South Africa. The Western support, both moral and material, is the real thing sustaining South Africa. Without this support, South Africa, with its enormous military and economic power, cannot survive for long, and Pretoria knows this very well. That was why it issued an open threat to the American and other Western allies and dared them to withdraw their ambassadors in that country. Therefore, the attempt to get Pretoria out of Windhoek and to dismantle apartheid from South Africa itself must be two-pronged.

Firstly, the war must be waged against American and Western allied big business in South Africa and Namibia on the one side, and against the racist regime itself on the other side. Since it has now been proved beyond reasonable doubt that no change can be made in Namibia or South Africa without the active support of the Reagan Administration and his Western allies, there is no other way of doing this than giving more moral and material support to the fighting forces of SWAPO, to intensify the armed struggle against the racist regime and all its economic installations no matter whose horse is gored. And now that all avenues of peaceful negotiations seem to have been blocked, the only course open to the struggling people of Namibia is force. The recent unprovoked incursion of the racist troops into neighboring Botswana must now convince the skeptics that South Africa understands no other language than brutal force. And by unilaterally setting up the so-called interim government in Namibia in defiance of the international community, Botha and his accomplices have thrown a big challenge to the rest of the world. Whether the challenge is accepted by the international community or not, time will tell. But one thing is clear, racist South Africa's days are numbered. Its latest action is that of a drowning man who clutches at anything he can find in the water to keep afloat, but drown he must.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Gabon, Ivory Coast

MB201720 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Luanda last night, at the end his working visits to Gabon and the Ivory Coast. The Angolan head of state's visits to Libreville and Yamoussoukro opened new chapters in Angola's relations with Gabon and the Ivory Coast, two important countries in the central African economy. In the two capitals, the supreme leader of the Angolan nation held important meetings with Presidents Omar Bongo and Felix Houphouet-Boigny, with whom he discussed the deepening of bilateral cooperation in various fields. The talks also focused on efforts to bring about peace and reduction of tension in Southern Africa.

Yesterday, in Yamoussoukro, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, signed a 5-year cooperation accord which offers excellent prospects for a deeper understanding of the relationship between the two countries, and the strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation based on mutual respect, mutual benefits, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. The accord [words indistinct] also conveys the will of the People's Republic of Angola and of the Ivory Coast to contribute toward increased (?understanding) in the world, the establishment of a climate of trust among the nations for the good international cooperation, and the progress of humanity.

Under the terms of this accord, an Angolan-Ivory Coast, Joint Commission will monitor the implementation of the accord signed between the two countries, and guide, as well as promote, bilateral cooperation.

Also in Yamoussoukro, the political capital of the Ivory Coast, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited two institutes for advanced technical education, the headquarters of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, [words indistinct], fruit plantations in Yamoussoukro, and the (President) hotel.

In Libreville, the Angolan delegation which included Comrades Alexandre Rodrigues, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of the interior; Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum; Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations, Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; Boaventura Cardoso, secretary of state for culture; and the secretaries to the president for military, economic, and social matters, as well as information, also held a meeting with the Gabonese officials. The two countries signed a cultural cooperation accord. At the end of the visit, a press release was made public, defining the positions of the two countries regarding bilateral relations, as well as the international situation, and the southern African situation in particular.

In a press conference with the Gabonese journalists, which will be broadcast by Radio Angola, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos told the reporters that his working visit to Gabon will allow the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in various fields. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also spoke about the current situation in Southern Africa, marked by racist South Africa's growing aggressiveness against its neighboring countries, and the efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola to bring about peace in the region.

In turn, Omar Bongo, the Gabonese president, gave an interview to the Angolan press the day before yesterday. Regarding the U.S. Senate's decision to revoke the so called Clark amendment, President Omar Bongo stated:

[Begin recording in French with passage by passage translation into Portuguese] Well, I think that I have talked long enough with my brother Dos Santos regarding the Clark amendment resolution, and that implies that the United States will directly (?approach) the Angolan Government without (?contacting) racist South Africa.[Passage indistinct][End recording]

The creation of the interim government in Namibia, in clear defiance of U.N. resolutions and pressures of the international community, was another question answered by President Omar Bongo.

[Begin recording][Passage indistinct] for us, the Gabonese, that has no value and it is not valid. (?Namibia concerns us all). The independence of Namibia must include SWAPO [words indistinct] but SWAPO and its president Sam Nujoma are not included in this government [words indistinct]. On the other hand, as this government refuses to abide by the UN resolutions, we can not say that a government exists there, because that government does not accept UN measures, and thus we can not recognize that government. [End recording]

Regarding the measures which the OAU can take concerning the attacks carried out by racist South Africa [words indistinct], Gabonese Presdient Omar Bongo stated.

[Begin recording] This is not a secret: We, in the OAU, talk a lot [passage indistinct] the South African authorities do not want dialogue. There is only one solution to that: war. But that war [words indistinct] our Namibian brothers. I think that the great powers could help us in this issue, but because of their selfish interests, their actions [words indistinct]. This is an issue which might perhaps be discussed in a coming OAU summit, so that all OAU members may arrive at a decision irrespective of its cost. [Passage indistinct] although favorable conditions were created for Namibia to become independent [passage indistinct]. [End recording].

Finally, the Gabonese president said that it was possible that South African might attack Gabon, a petroleum-rich country, in the light of South Africa's recent failure to sabotage the Angolan company, Cabinda Gulf Oil. [Passage indistinct]

LESOTHO

Commentary Warns Bishops of Political Activity

MB200940 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Focus on the Foreign Intervention in Lesotho's Electoral Process"]

[Text] Informed sources in Maseru report that two senior representatives of the Catholic Church and the Anglican Church clergy are contemplating joining the trail of political factions which seek foreign intervention in the preparations for the forthcoming general elections. According to the report the two bishops claimed that their initiative is inspired by their concern for an environment conducive to the peaceful conduct of free and fair elections in Lesotho in circumstances that guarantee the safety and security of all voters and aspirants to political office.

On the surface, there is nothing objectionable about their concern. Indeed every political party that abides by the laws of the land has already signified its readiness to ensure a peaceful climate for the enjoyment of the people's basic right to freely participate in fair general elections. Of course it is already obvious from the statements of some politicians that their attitudes openly believed their pronouncements on this score. The nation is (?driven) away from the repetitive and sterile statements of the Mokhehle faction of the Botswana Congress Party, [BCP], particularly its recent BCP's position for which the *LESELIN YANA LA LESOTHO* of the 14th of June devoted an incongruously immense space of Mr Mokhehle's attitude toward the forthcoming elections. All electors who take the trouble to folow events inside Mr Mokhehle's political corner also know the dubious grounds on which the faction is in fact conceding defeat even in advance of the elections and its determination to unleash a reign of terror and insecurity on Basotho.

In connection with the initiative of two senior clergy, it must be said their initiative could contain the prospects of making a salutory contribution to cementing the process of peace in Lesotho, but past initiatives by some members of the Lesotho clergy in their contacts with foreign countries have provided sufficient reason to regard the motives of those initiatives as nothing less than suspect. It is one thing to seek to appear as an objective advocate of peace. It is quite another matter to position oneself in a seemingly neutral position between forces of anarchy and supporters of law and order. It is further disquieting that some members of the clergy have not only openly taken partisan positions in Lesotho's politics, but at least one senior member of a major church in Lesotho's undertook a campaign in Europe aimed at persuading Lesotho's aid donors to reduce their support for development projects in the country.

In the past, church leaders have been warned of consequences of their direct involvement in the political fray in Lesotho. If they cross the boundary between concern of the human condition and actual politically motivated campaigns, then they should not feel grieved if questions are raised about the constituency bases for their actions.

Notwithstanding disclaimers to the contrary, there is substance to the reports of informed sources that two senior members of the clergy had planned to join the trail to Pretoria to seek assistance on what they saw as the creation of preconditions for elections in Lesotho. This was tantamount to a serious departure in the conduct of relations between governments, and it is no less disturbing then approaches by certain politicians in Lesotho to invite foreign intervention in Lesotho's purely domestic affairs. According to available information, it is clear that there is growing concern in the broad crossroad of political opinion in the country. Opinion shared by overwhelming Christians in the country that some clergymen are harnessing their religious authority to the wagons of certain political parties to the detriment of the sacrosanct image of the church and the general welfare of all Basotho. This concern should not be taken lightly as the nation cherishes its Christian traditions, and initiatives by members of the clergy should be undertaken in such a manner that they command the support of the nation rather than cause anxieties about the actual objectives that are being pursued.

NAMIBIA

Administrator General Views Interim Government

MB201453 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The administrator general designate of South-West Africa, Mr Louis Pienaar, says his office should be considered as that of a diplomat rather than an administrator.

In an interview with the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Pienaar pointed out that his new role has a double symbolic value after the transfer of the legislative and executive power to an interim government. He said for the inhabitants it is a message that the country is accepting responsibility for its future, and for the outside world a sign that South Africa is maintaining its presence in South-West Africa.

Mr Pienaar said he saw no contradiction between the latest domestic constitutional developments and Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. He believed that members of the new central power should endeavor to obtain international recognition through joint action.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Asks Botswana To Combat ANC Terrorists

MB210542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has appealed to Botswana to act against ANC terrorists in its territory, in order to save the lives of innocent people in South Africa as well as Botswana. Mr Botha made the appeal in a personal letter to the Botswana minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, the contents of which have been released in Pretoria.

In the letter, Mr Botha said the South African Government regretted the death of innocent people in the attack on ANC

targets in Gaborone last week. He expressed confidence, however, that Botswana would reciprocate this sentiment in regard to the innocent lives lost in ANC terrorist attacks in South Africa which had originated in Botswana.

Mr Botha made a renewed appeal to Dr Chiepe's government to eradicate this threat for the sake of innocent people in both countries. Referring to a letter he had received from Dr Chiepe 2 days ago, Mr Botha said he rejected allegations that South Africa had been an accomplice in previous bomb attacks in Gaborone. He also rejected Botswana's allegations in regard to the abduction of 32 Botswana inhabitants in the Tuli block.

In his letter, Mr Botha reiterated South Africa's warning that it would not hesitate in terms of international law to protect itself against acts of terror from neighboring countries. He emphasized, however, that South Africa remained convinced that problems in the area could not be solved by violence. He also quoted from a speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, during the closing session of parliament. In his speech, the state president had made a renewed offer of friendship to neighboring countries, in an attempt to find a peaceful solution to problems, in spite of socioeconomic and political differences.

The foreign minister referred to the frequent high level meetings since the beginning of last year, during which South Africa had repeatedly referred to the presence of ANC terrorists in Botswana. He said it had become clear, however, that there was no real political will on the part of Botswana to conclude practical and effective arrangements with South Africa on ANC elements in that country.

He said that since August 1984, the ANC had been responsible for 35 acts of terror planned in Botswana and executed from that country. Six people had been murdered in these attacks, and extensive damage had been caused to a power station near Rustenburg and the property of South African citizens.

Documents 'Confirm' ANC Links in Gaborone
MB201607 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1557 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — A large haul of documents seized in the South African raid on Gaborone "confirms the intelligence on which the attack was based," the SA Police said in Pretoria today. The press was shown the documents and a small quantity of weapons seized in the raid.

"The intelligence brought back from Gaborone by the security forces confirms the intelligence on which the attack was based," security policemen Major Craig Williamson told members of the press. The raid has been widely condemned internationally, and the Botswana Government has questioned whether the people killed in the attack were ANC activists.

Major Williamson said a number of documents taken indicated the ANC and the SA Communist Party had contact with various people, trade unions and other organisations inside South Africa. Included in the haul were receipts and telephone accounts.

He said the police were following up the information, and that he expected the police would take action in the near future. He would not elaborate.

Nine of the people killed in the raid early last Friday had so far been linked to the African National Congress or other allied groups, according to Major Williamson.

One of the dead was named as Mr Mike Hamlyn, a white South African and another as Mr Achmed Geer.

Major Williamson said Mr Geer was a Somali citizen, and that security forces had found two telephone accounts in his house indicating contact with the Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative in Harare. According to the Netherlands Embassy in South Africa, Mr Geer was a Somali refugee who received Dutch citizenship in 1959.

Major Williamson said the centre of the ANC network in Botswana was an organisation working under the name African Arts and Crafts Exporting Agents [AACEA]. Many of the seized accounts were addressed to the AACEA's box office number in Gaborone.

The security police showed the press a computer brought back from the ANC's SOLIDARITY NEWS SERVICE in the Botswana capital, as well as propaganda pamphlets and books.

All the literature was of a character originating in the Eastern bloc countries, Major Williamson said, and was aimed primarily at schools, churches, political pressure groups and anti-conscriptionists.

"What we are showing you today only scratches the surface," Major Williamson said. "We recovered tens-of-thousands of documents, and the information can only be described as a treasure trove." Major Williamson said many of the documents still had to be studied.

He said the raid, in which nine civilian houses and one office were destroyed, was intended to be "a clean and clinical attack" on ANC activities in Gaborone. Although the security police knew of another eight ANC civilian bases in the city, it had not attacked them for fear of incurring unnecessary loss of innocent lives.

Although the security police say 12 people were killed in the raid, Botswana sources put the figure as high as 15. Maj Williamson said two women activists from the ANC, one unnamed and the other Mrs Lindiwe Phale, had been killed in the attack. He showed two handgrenades that had been found at their bedsides.

He said a number of houses which were struck had been used as bases for ANC terrorists to undergo a "crash course" training in exercises such as throwing handgrenades.

Maj Williamson named the other known ANC members killed as Mrs Phale's husband, Mr George Phale, Mr Joseph Malaza, Mr Dick Motsweni, Mr Thami Mnyele, Mr Duke Machobane and Mr Rhona Segale.

He said an AK47 with a silencer had been found in Mr Segale's home, and that it was the first time this weapon, issued to the Soviet special forces, had been captured in Africa.

Maj Williamson said although the security forces had also been aiming to kill two other ANC members, Mr Uriel Abrahamse and Mr Tim Williams, he said Mr Abrahamse was still alive. It was unkown whether Mr Williams had been killed in the raid, he added.

A detailed map of the Rossing uranium mine in SWA/Namibia was also found in one of the houses which was struck, Maj Williamson said.

Holding up a number of account books, Maj Williamson mentioned a few of the payments which had been made by the ANC to people and organisations. They included a sum of 1,000 pula (rand) paid recently to the African Allied Workers Union in South Africa.

He said the account had on it the letters of SACTU, the abbreviation for the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The highest payment recorded was 40,000 pula to a "Jim," and Maj Williamson noted that AACEA's bank account was in a "quite healthy state." One of the receipts was made out to Mr Henry Makgote and Mr Marius Schoon, both known ANC activitists, he said.

Major Williamson showed pages of telephone accounts, and read out two pages of calls, made to Lusaka, London, Cape Town, Vereeeniging, Harare, East London and Wilgerskroon. "We are interested to find out who these calls were made to," he said.

Bomb Explodes at Durban Electrical Station
MB210915 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Another bomb has exploded in Durban, this time in the heavy industrial Jacobs-Mobeni area south of the city center. The blast is reported to have occurred around 0930 this morning, at an electrical substation in a park at the corner of Fairbridge and Halifax roads.

Damage to the installation is reported to be extensive, and the force of the explosion shattered windows in surrounding buildings. There were no casualties.

The blast shook the Woodlands Junior Primary School nearby, but caused no damage there. The bomb attack is the sixth in Durban in the past week. On Wednesday night an explosion ripped through a beachfront restaurant, injuring seven people.

UDF Officials Detained After Grenade Attack
MB201350 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] In Cape Town, two executive members of the United Democratic Front [UDF] have been detained, but as Beattie Hofmeyer reports, the detentions come in the wake of the grenade attack on three police officers in Cape Town yesterday:

According to UDF Secretary Trevor Manuel, police searched houses in Guguletu last night after three police officers were injured in a hand grenade attack. At least four houses of UDF activists were searched and a number of people arrested, including a 12-year-old boy. This morning most of them were released but publicity secretary (?Kota) and regional secretary Miranda Granachie remain in prison. In spite of widespread police action, the whereabout and the membership of the Western Cape Suicide Squad who claimed responsibility for last week's grenade attack remain a mystery. The Cape Town Police Liaison officer was not available to confirm their detentions.

And in a report just received, the ANC has claimed responsibility for the grenade attack on three white policemen near Cape Town yesterday, but an ANC spokesman has said his organization was not involved in other attacks in Johannesburg and Durban.

UN Envoy Denies Angolan Claims on Cabinda
MB210642 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, has denied Angolan claims that the South Africans killed and captured in Cabinda last month had been on a mission to blow up American oil installations. Addressing the UN Security Council in New York, Mr von Schrinding said that testimony to that effect by the captured South African, Captain Wynand du Toit, had been forced while he was under the influence of drugs. Mr Von Schirnding asked the council to allow Capt du Toit to appear in New York to give his free and uncoerced version of what had transpired in Cabinda.

The ambassador urged the council to join South Africa in calling for an international agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola. He said the South African raid had been a response to the activities on terrorists harbored by Angola, and that South Africa had no intention of apologizing for it.

The Security Council strongly condemned South Africa for what it described as its act of aggression against Angola. A unanimously approved resolution declared that Angola was entitled to appropriate redress and compensation for any material damage it had suffered.

Earlier, the Angolan foreign minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem, told the council that the raid had been aimed at the Gulf Oil plant, and that in repulsing it Angolan troops had saved American lives and property worth about 2,000 million rands.

The Security Council meets again this afternoon to discuss a complaint by Botswana that refugees from South Africa and

other civilians had been the victims of last week's SADF raid agaisnt Gaborone.

Buthelezi Says 'Revolutionary Change' Not Needed
MB210656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, says there is sufficient agreement on basic issues in the country to make revolutionary change unnecessary. Chief Buthelezi was addressing a banquet of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries.

He said interdependence between black and white demanded a government based on consensus and the maximum use of the productive capacity of the economy. Chief Buthelezi also said there had been underachievement in Natal. He suggested that commerce and industry approach the government about the future of the province, and get together with KwaZulu to look at all the implications of the constitutional changes.

DIE BEELD Notes 'Chilly' U.S. Relations
MB210652 Johannesburg DIE BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Realism"]

[Text] A distinct chilliness has crept into the relations between South Africa and America. The question is whether it is temporary or not.

Whatever happens after this, there is no doubt that the continued relationship will be characterized by greater realism. It will be a realism that must come from the realization that the maxim, that countries have no permanent friends, only permanent interests, applies to both America and South Africa.

In his statement the day before yesterday, Mr Pik Botha has taken exception of the fact that America, in its reaction to the SADF punitive expedition into Botswana, has apprently assumed the right to protect its interests where ever they occur, but that South Africa does not enjoy that right.

Thus it is immensely important for South Africa to destroy terrorism from across its borders with everything at its disposal. For America it is not really important whether South Africans are subjected to terrorism because for it, it is is the broader strategic interests in the region which matter.

Perhaps it is a mistake that the relations between the two countries have been typified so long with something that is basically nothing other than a slogan, namely, constructive engagement. This is all well and good, but such a vague description of the relations between two countries would clearly, at one time or another, not be able to cope with the demands for clarity when the interests of one clash with that of the other.

Actually it is inevitable that that point would be reached at some time or other.

Commentary Welcomes Continuation of U.S. Policy
MB200743 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Constructive Engagement"]

[Text] The fact that the United States has not decided to drop or modify its constructive engagement policy as a result of the South African strike at ANC terrorist bases in Botswana will be welcomed not only in South Africa but throughout the southern African region.

Latest reports indicate that the reason why American Ambassador Herman Nickel is back in Washington for consultation is that he is working on ways and means of putting constructive engagement back on the tracks, rather than seeking something to take its place.

That the American policy of constructive engagement is widely welcomed in southern Africa was recently underlined by the American ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Peter de Vos. In an interview, he said that nobody in southern Africa had asked the Americans to take their policy and go home. Although there was some public rhetoric, he added, privately, when Americans asked people whether they wanted them to go home, the answer was: No, you are doing a great job. Keep it up.

Also, the Mozambican minister of information, Mr Jose Cabaco, said that he believed the role the United States was playing through its policy of constructive engagement was (?positive), and had caused no problems in improving the situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

Recently Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu, following a visit to the United States, also mentioned the issue of constructive engagement and said the policy had been a good thing for South Africa. He said that, through constructive engagement and investment in South Africa, the United States could play a role in influencing the South African Government. Any other policy would reduce this influence and the role the United States could play in the country.

Generally speaking, the American policy of constructive engagement — emphasizing as it does the need for communication and regional economic cooperation — is difficult to fault, particularly when it is compared with the role the Soviet Union id playing in the subcontinent, which is essentially one of destabilization.

Fortunately, more and more southern African countries are beginning to appreciate this difference, and the Russian reputation has been suffering accordingly, while that of the United States has been enhanced.

Commentary Praises Tricameral Session's Reforms

MB200711 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "The Parliamentary Session"]

[Text] Even in a time of fast moving and far-reaching developments, both inside South Africa and in its place in the world, the achievements of the past parliamentary session stand out. At the most fundamental constitutional level, the first full session of the country's new parliament, adjourned yesterday, has proved the success of the system.

And in the scope and tempo of the reforms initiated by it, it has shown that a constitutional system properly designed to accomodate the diversity of communities, is capable not only of succeeding but of doing so with a clear sense of national priorities, a spirit of accomodation in respect of the different community interests and a determination to act decisively.

That the new system would be severely tested in this parliamentary session was clear from the outset. Parliamentarians of all three communities represented there were under pressure to show results and prove their bona fides among their own people. Inevitably, conflicting demands would be put, and the question was: whether the consensus style of government for which the system had been designed would succeed in absorbing conflict and reconciling demands.

That question has now been answered. Of more than 100 bills that were introduced, the joint standing committees were able to reach general agreement and assure the passage through all three houses on all but two. Of the impetus gained by the reform program in the past 6 months, much has been said. Impressive lists detailing advances have appeared. But whether the larger context in which those changes have been made is always appreciated is a moot point. Yet there should be no confusion about the overall goals being pursued. South Africa must fulfill its destiny in peace, satisfy the demands for community security and self-determination, and guarantee what in our civilization are the generally agreed basic rights of the individual.

The preconditions for achieving that are also clear. Individual rights are assured to the degree that those rights are enjoyed by all individuals in a society and the long-term security of each community is dependent on the security of all communities in the country. The new parliamentary system reflects the fact — and the activities of the past session demonstrated an awareness of the fact — that no one part of South Africa's population can pursue on its own its goals either for itself or for the country as a whole.

In an important sense, many of the advances of these months have been of a preparatory nature, clearing away irrelevant concepts and practices, and they have certainly helped to clarify the challenges that still have to be faced: the constitutional accomodation of black people in the Republic and the vast social and economic developments — including urbanization and the post-industrial revolution — that the country will have to cope with in the next couple of decades.

It is in the way they have responded in these times to such challenges that South Africa's political parties and leaders will eventually be judged.

Cooperation Urged for Combating ANC Activities

MB210700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Regional Cooperation or Destabilization"]

[Text] South Africa has been accused in recent weeks of merely paying lip service to the generally accepted principles of peaceful coexistence to which it subscribes. Some go further. This country, they say, is the worst violator of those rules and contradicts its declared commitment to cooperation and political stability in Southern Africa by its clumsily militaristic stance. The Cabinda incident and more especially the preemptive strike into Gaborone are cited as evidence.

Five ground rules for peaceful coexistence were reaffirmed by the state president this week. They are an unconditional ban on support for border violations, the removal of foreign troops hostile to any country in the region, peaceful resolution of disputes through negotiations, regional cooperation, and toleration of different socioeconomic and political systems in the region.

The key to Southern Africa's destiny is its interdependence. Developments in any one country inevitably affect its neighbors. That is obviously the case when Angola and Botswana allow ANC terrorists to operate from their territories, thereby violating the first of these principles.

Such offenses leave South Africa with three options, other than that of simply allowing terrorists to cross its borders and deal death to innocent civilians. It may, as a good neighbor, try to resolve the issue through negotiation, or it may eliminate the threat with a well-prepared military attack aimed at taking out the terrorist nests. Finally, it may impose punitive economic measures against the host country, like closing the common border in order to compel it in its own interest to get rid of the destabilizing element in its midst.

As far as Botswana was concerned, repeated diplomatic representations have had no effect. Over a period of 2 years South Africa has tried on nine occasions to persuade the Botswana Government to curb ANC activities. It was because South Africa did not choose to follow the destabilizing course of imposing punitive measures that it had to resort eventually to military action. It was a drastic step, but clearly one not aimed at the host country as such and implemented in a manner that would cause the least possible damage. Similar action has had to be taken in the past against ANC bases in Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, also because negotiations had proved fruitless. In Lesotho the threat to South Africa has been removed for the present, and in Mozambique and Swaziland the outcome was the Nkomati Accord and the security agreement.

Botswana and Angola, however, are evidently not ready to commit themselves to eliminating the fundamental destabilizing factor in their relations with South Africa: the continued presence of ANC terrorists in their territories.

Naturally, neutralizing the ANC as a destabilizing force might also be done through negotiation between that body and the South African Government, but until the ANC abandons violence as an instrument for achieving its political aims that door will remain closed.

Iranian Naval Vessel Intercepted Off Cape

MB171800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Our Cape Town staff reports that a South African Navy ship intercepted an Iranian warship about 20km west of Slangkop off the Cape Peninsula coast yesterday.

A spokesman for the Navy said that the Iranian ship was a landing craft the Lavan 154 [number as heard]. The vessel gave its destination as the Indian Ocean. The spokesman said it was standard policy to intercept shipping around the South African coast to identify vessels properly.

Koeberg Nuclear Unit No 1 Resumes Operation

MB210806 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0648 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 21, SAPA — Unit One at the Koeberg nuclear station started delivering power to the national grid today after being out of commission since January this year to allow inspection of stainless steel piping. Mr G.F. Hellstrom, regional manager of ESCOM, said the unit would deliver full power by the middle of next week. The unit was shut down after ferritic inclusions (tiny iron particles) were found in some of the stainless steel piping of Unit Two. Since then, an extensive programme of inspections had taken place, including visits to manufacturers overseas.

Mr Hellstrom said the Atomic Energy Corporation Licensing Branch and the Council for Nuclear Safety had reviewed the evidence submitted by ESCOM and had given permission to restart Unit One. Commissioning activities on Unit Two had been resumed, and it was expected the unit would deliver its first power in August. An extensive testing programme will then begin with power being increased gradually leading to full delivery in October.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Receives 'Arafat Message From PLO Envoy

MB202020 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The president and first secretary of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has received a special message from the chairman of the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, wishing the ruling party electoral victory. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, received the message from the PLO ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Ali Halime, on behalf of Comrade Mugabe.

Comrade Mangwende said ZANU-PF and the people are one and gave the assurance that the ruling party is on the road to a decisive electoral victory. The minister noted that the PLO message show the existance of strong relations between Zimbabweans and Palestinians. Comrade Mangwede wished the Palestinians best wishes and unflinching solidarity in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

ZAPU Candidate Protests Campaign Disruption

MB210612 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The PF-ZAPU candidate for Highfield, Mrs Ruth Chinamano has [words indistinct] British Government's intervention to postpone Zimbabwe's elections next month. At a news conference in Harare today, Mrs Chinamano claimed that ZANU-PF supporters prevented her from holding a rally in the Lusaka section of Highfield earlier today.

She appealed to the president to disqualify the [words indistinct] from contesting the Highfield constituency. Mrs Chinamano claimed in an allegation against the prime minister that Comrade Mugabe had incited the ZANU-PF supporters to disrupt her election campaign. The ZANU-PF secretary for the Commissariat later commented on Mrs Chinamano's allegations and said Mrs Chinamano has obviously gone off her head. Comrade Ushewokunze pointed out that the prime minister is a very proper man who can never sink to the depths suggested by Mrs Chinamano. Comrade Ushewokunze said the prime minister has treated Mrs Chinamano as a minister by giving her [word indistinct] and she is even allowed a personal bodyguard, a privilege not extended to any other member of parliament. The minister expressed surprise that Mrs Chinamano shows such arrogance and forgetfulness as to who exactly is busy protecting her.